

OPLE
re in Russia

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris.
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
Miami, Rome, Tokyo.

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

هَذَا من الأصل

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,722 19/88

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1988

Algeria... 1,000 D.A. 1,150 Rate... 1,000 Rate
Australia... 22 \$, Israel... 165, 2.80 Pragma... 1,45 Esc.
Belgium... 1,000 (Fr) 1,000... 1,000 Live Cash... 4.00 Pds
Canada... 20 \$, Jordan... 500 Pds... 500 Pds
Czechoslovakia... 200 Kcs... 200 Kcs
Cyprus... 200 C.P. 200... 200 Pds
Denmark... 110.00 Dkr... 110.00 Dkr
Egypt... 2.00 P... 2.00 P... 2.00 P
France... 100 F... 100 F... 100 F
Germany... 2.00 D.M. 2.00 D.M. 2.00 D.M.
Greece... 200 Dr... 200 Dr... 200 Dr
Hong Kong... 100 H.K. 100 H.K. 100 H.K.
India... 100 Rs... 100 Rs... 100 Rs
Italy... 1,000 L... 1,000 L... 1,000 L
Japan... 100 Y... 100 Y... 100 Y
Korea... 100 W... 100 W... 100 W
Luxembourg... 100 F... 100 F... 100 F
Netherlands... 100 G... 100 G... 100 G
New Zealand... 100 N.Z. 100 N.Z. 100 N.Z.
Norway... 100 Kr... 100 Kr... 100 Kr
Poland... 100 Zl... 100 Zl... 100 Zl
Portugal... 200 Esc... 200 Esc... 200 Esc
Spain... 100 Ptas... 100 Ptas... 100 Ptas
Sweden... 100 Kr... 100 Kr... 100 Kr
Switzerland... 100 Sfr... 100 Sfr... 100 Sfr
Taiwan... 100 N.T.S... 100 N.T.S... 100 N.T.S
Thailand... 100 B... 100 B... 100 B
Turkey... 100 Liras... 100 Liras... 100 Liras
U.S.A. 1.00 \$... 1.00 \$... 1.00 \$
U.S.S.R. 100 R... 100 R... 100 R
Yugoslavia... 100 D... 100 D... 100 D

ESTABLISHED 1887

Soviet Veterans Now Wonder Why

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — When he left Moscow to fight against the Germans more than 45 years ago, Vasily Bakumenko knew why he, then just 16 years old, was going to war. "For Stalin. For Stalin," said the veteran, now 61. "We were so sure. We wrote it on our tanks and our helmets: For Stalin."
When his nephew, Vyacheslav Kostenyuk, 19, left Krasnodar two years ago to serve in Afghanistan, Mr. Bakumenko thought he knew why. "The Afghans are our friends, our neighbors," he said. "It is in the Russian soul to help."
Now he is not so sure. With Soviet veterans celebrating Victory Day all around him in Gorky Park on Monday, Mr. Bakumenko said he was shocked by what he had seen in the newspapers and on television about the purges of military leaders by Stalin before World War II.
And he is sad over reports that some Soviet soldiers returning from Afghanistan are suffering from alienation, alcoholism and drug abuse.
Victory Day has always been marked by huge celebrations, on a scale unmatched in the United States. For a country that lost 20 million people in the war, the legacy is strong.
Tens of thousands of people filled Gorky Park. Veterans in uniform bedecked with medals gathered under banners of the units in which they fought.
Widows carried placards with names and pictures of husbands who did not return. Children ran around seeking signatures on petitions for peace. Bands played and singers sang and all around the park and the city flags snapped in the cold spring air.
But the increasing candor with which Soviet citizens are looking at their society made this Victory Day different. Amid the embraces and the revelry, there were questions.
Mr. Bakumenko knows in his heart, he said, that it was right to fight against fascism. But who, really, he asked, was this man, Stalin, who they as young soldiers thought was their hero?
And was it so necessary, he wondered, to send Soviet youngsters to fight in Afghanistan, in a place so far from home?
"We are lucky," he said. "My nephew came home. And it will be better now that the soldiers will all be back. But it is such a pity. So many young boys. So many deaths."
The questions left unanswered for Mr. Bakumenko have been raised only recently in the Soviet press. Moscow News last week published excerpts of the memoirs of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, commander of Soviet forces in



Two Soviet veterans of the war in Afghanistan talking to participants Monday at a Moscow observance of Victory Day, which brought together World War II and Afghanistan war veterans to discuss their ordeals on the battlefield and to wonder about political mistakes back home.

Mitterrand Seeking New Political Mold

Socialist Challenge Is to Find Allies Among the Ruins of a Divided Right
By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
PARIS — Handsomely re-elected, President Francois Mitterrand now faces the hazardous challenge of anchoring French politics at the center-left, softening the confrontation between his Socialist Party and a right that has been sundered in defeat.
The president's ambition is nothing less than creating the opposite of the model imposed on France by De Gaulle, his longtime foe. Whereas De Gaulle was backed by a conservative movement capable of making populist inroads on the left, Mr. Mitterrand seeks to make the Socialists the natural party of government, supported by tactical alliances on the center-right.
The 71-year-old president is buttressed by a victory Sunday of landslide proportions won not as a Socialist but as a reassuring father-figure to the nation. With 54.02 percent of the popular vote, Mr. Mitterrand almost matched the 55.2 percent registered by De Gaulle in 1965, when the general defeated Mr. Mitterrand.
Yet, despite the magnitude of his triumph, Mr. Mitterrand will preside over a period that promises uncertainty, suspense and political maneuvering reminiscent of the postwar Fourth Republic, in which he played such a prominent role. Some politicians are saying that, at the age of 30, the Gaullist Fifth

Republic is being transformed, willy-nilly, into a hybrid Sixth.
French financial markets, meanwhile, were calm Monday, with investors appearing moderately upbeat about the economic outlook following Mr. Mitterrand's re-election. The Paris Bourse trend index ended the day with a 1.31-percent gain, and the French franc remained stable against the Deutsche mark, which was fixed in Paris at 3.395 francs, off slightly from 3.4010 on Friday (Page 9).
Heading into uncharted waters, France looks as if it will be deeply preoccupied with domestic debates in the coming weeks and months. It will be up to Mr. Mitterrand, now the nation's paramount political figure, to keep France active on the international scene.
If, as is likely, Mr. Mitterrand names a Socialist politician to form a government, it will result in something that has never been known under the Fifth Republic — a cabinet that does not enjoy a majority in the 577-member National Assembly. Elected in 1986, the National Assembly has a slender conservative majority that supported Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who was beaten by Mr. Mitterrand on Sunday and who will resign Tuesday.
The Fifth Republic constitution does not require a government to obtain a vote of confidence. But to get legislation passed, a new Socialist prime minister would be obliged to seek votes from conservative legislators and, on occasions, from Communist ones, too. The Socialists have only 215 seats in the lower house.
The prospect of a Socialist minority government, probably sided with a few independent personalities, has already sharpened the rifts on the badly divided right. Many prominent figures in Mr. Chirac's demoralized Gaullist movement are against extending a

NATO and Nuclear Arms Are Crucial Issues in Danish Vote

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service
COPENHAGEN — For the first time in decades, Danes are facing a general election based on military issues, and the campaign has stirred conflicting emotions in an electorate whose pacifist yearnings struggle against Denmark's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
"I don't hate the Americans," said Eva Bendix, a Social Democrat, at a neighborhood debate. "I don't hate NATO," but she added: "We're not fond of nuclear weapons."
Moments before, the intent audience of 35 voters at the Osterbro community center heard a representative of the rightist Progress Party assert a hardheaded view of life in the Soviet shadow.
"It is better to maintain payments of 2.2 percent of our gross national product to NATO than to foot the bill for our own defense," said Kirsten Madsen, one of eight party spokesmen to address the Osterbro Peace Committee. Denmark, she warned, could be perceived as a "snotty little nation" if it provokes a crisis in NATO by barring allied warships with nuclear weapons from its harbors.
Such are the poles of public opinion in a country whose 3.9 million voters seem as confused as its parliament in the debate over nuclear weapons and the NATO relationship — central issues in the voting Tuesday.
Prime Minister Poul Schluter, a Conservative, called the election after the Socialist opposition pushed through a parliamentary resolution on April 14 calling for the government to notify visiting ships of a generally ignored 1957 law barring nuclear weapons from Danish territory.
Mr. Schluter said in an interview that he wanted to jolt Danes into recognizing that NATO membership "is a matter not only of rights, but also obligations, above all, to accept the joint NATO strategy, including nuclear weapons."
But his gamble may backfire. The opposition Social Democrats have been playing to the 82 percent of Danes who, according to a U.S. Information Agency poll, want the Nordic region declared a "nuclear-free zone." The poll found that

Klosk

Senate Unit Holds Up INF Treaty

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Senior members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence said Monday that the Senate should not take up the new missile accord Wednesday as expected because there were still important differences between the United States and the Soviet Union about how to monitor compliance with the pact.
The assessment by committee members was an setback for Reagan administration efforts to win Senate approval of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces pact before the summit meeting in Moscow later this month.
The Soviet Union formally responded Sunday to U.S. complaints that Moscow was backing away from some of its verification obligations under the treaty. State Department officials initially characterized the Soviet response as generally positive, although they said that some issues still needed to be resolved.
But members of the Senate panel said the Soviet response was not satisfactory after bearing from administration officials in closed session.
"Given the information we have just received, we are not satisfied that we could support this treaty until this issue is resolved," said Senator William S. Cohen, the Maine Republican who serves as deputy chairman of the panel.
Mr. Cohen said the administration was "putting pressure" on the Senate to take up the treaty.
Senate debate on ratification of the treaty had been tentatively set to begin Wednesday. The majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, said Monday that he would not permit the debate to begin as long as serious problems remained.

General News

Pope John Paul II in visiting Bolivia will confront deep social and economic ills. Page 5.
Dow Close
Down 10.11
The Dollar in New York
Doll 1.8613
Euro 1.8615
Yen 124.85
FF 5.704

Thatcher Sees Summit As Boost to Gorbachev

By Leonard Downie Jr. and Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Monday that the summit meeting in Moscow this month would provide an important opportunity for President Ronald Reagan to demonstrate the West's support for the changes that Mikhail S. Gorbachev is trying to make in the Soviet Union.
"I think that visit to the Soviet Union could really be a very great plus for the West," Mrs. Thatcher said, "indicating that the reforms that Mr. Gorbachev has started are very much not only to the benefit of the people of the Soviet Union but to the rest of the world."
Mrs. Thatcher warned that if the U.S. Senate failed to ratify the treaty eliminating medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and Asia before the May 29 meeting, it could "undermine the new feeling of rising confidence and rising hope" about events in the Soviet Union.
She said that it was unlikely that a treaty on reductions in strategic nuclear weapons would be ready for signing at the summit. But she indicated that should not cause concern.
A strategic arms accord, she said, would be "the most complicated arms control agreement there has ever been, and I think it will be a mistake to rush it."
In an hourlong interview, Mrs. Thatcher also repeated her concern about the U.S. budget deficit.
Asked her opinion of the two leading contenders in the U.S. presidential race, Mrs. Thatcher said she was "a great admirer" of Vice President George Bush, who is certain to win the Republican nomination.
She said that she did not know Michael Dukakis, the Democratic governor of Massachusetts, who is likely to oppose Mr. Bush.
"I do not know Mr. Dukakis," she said. "I read a great deal about him, but then, I know there are



Women holding Korans demonstrated Monday against fighting between Shiite groups in Beirut.

Syria Warns Beirut Groups To End Clashes

New York Times Service
BEIRUT — Syria said Monday that it was determined to stop the fighting that has been going on for four days between rival Moslem Shiite militias in the southern suburbs of Beirut.
Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, a leader of the Syrian troops in Lebanon, said Syria was reluctant to resort to "more decisive means" to end the clashes between pro-Syrian Amal fighters and fundamentalists of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah. However, he said, "the bloodletting will not be allowed to continue."
The fighting has continued despite attempts by Syrian officers and Iranian diplomats to secure a cease-fire.
The police said 15 persons were killed and 37 wounded on Monday. That raised to 140 the number of people killed since the violence began.

White House Denounces 'Vindictive' Regan Book

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's spokesman denounced on Monday a book by the president's former chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, as a "breach of confidence" but refused to say whether astrology was used to determine the president's schedule.
Mrs. Reagan's spokeswoman said the president's wife was "very upset" by "vindictive" revelations in the book but aides said she had not abandoned the practice of consulting an astrologer to shape her husband's schedule.
"It's come through to me that Don Regan doesn't really like me," Mrs. Reagan was quoted as saying by her press secretary, Elaine Crispin.
The book, "For the Record: From Wall Street to Washington," went on sale Monday and its most prominent feature is a scathing portrait of Mrs. Reagan.
The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mrs. Reagan would continue to consult an astrologer and said that "she has that right." He repeatedly sidestepped requests to say whether or not Mrs. Reagan's astrologer has had any influence on her husband's public outings.
Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Regan feels "deep personal disappointment with this breach of confidence."
Mr. Regan, asked about an earlier White House statement labeling his book as a product of "vindictiveness and revenge," responded in an NBC television interview that "they ought to know it when they see it."
Ms. Crispin said Mrs. Reagan still consults with her astrologer, identified by Time magazine as Joan Quigley, a San Francisco socialite. "I'm not saying it's ending or tapering off," she said. "But it certainly does not control their lives." (AP, UPI)
■ "Shadowy Distaff Presidency"
David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported earlier: In his book, Mr. Regan depicts Mrs. Reagan as responsible for a "shadowy distaff presidency" that featured an astrologer influencing major scheduling decisions and the president's wife ruthlessly ordering cabinet members dismissed while the president reacted passively.
Mr. Regan asserts that Mrs. Reagan sought to have the late William J. Casey dismissed as director of central intelligence when he was recovering from brain surgery, that she attempted to force out Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan when he was under investigation and that she sought the dismissal of Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services.
Mr. Regan describes Mrs. Reagan as gripped by a need to consult her astrologer on the timing of virtually all major speeches, travel and other appearances by the president.
"Virtually every move and decision the Reagans made during my time as White House chief of staff was cleared in advance by a woman in San Francisco who drew up horoscopes to make certain that the planets were in a favorable alignment for the enterprise," Mr. Regan writes.
"At one point, I kept a color-coded calendar on my desk (numerals highlighted in green ink for 'good' days, red for 'bad' days, yellow for 'ifly' days) as an aid to remembering when it was propitious to move the president of the United States from one place to another, or schedule him to speak in public, or commence negotiations with a foreign power," he writes.
In addition to Mrs. Reagan, the former chief of staff blames top aides to Mr. Regan and cabinet members for the controversies that occurred while he was chief of staff. He faults two former national security advisers, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Robert C. McFarlane, and a former National Security Council aide, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, for much of the Iran-contra scandal.
"The amateurism of McFarlane, Poindexter and North when they attempted to behave like intelligence operatives, combined with their astounding glibness, had virtually foreordained failure," Mr. Regan says.
In a reference to Admiral Poindexter, he says, "Whatever may have been said afterward in attempts to rationalize this appalling sabotage of the presidency, the fact remains



Donald T. Regan

Walesa Rallies Strikers After Collapse of Talks

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, rallied workers Monday in the Lenin shipyard to persist in the eighth day of a strike after a compromise agreement between shipyard managers and strike leaders collapsed.
"There was a moment when I thought we were broken, but now today I see the mood here is changing," Mr. Walesa declared in a speech that repeatedly brought workers to their feet to cheer the trade union born here in 1980. "I deeply believe that the group who stayed here is enough for us to win."
Moments after Mr. Walesa had finished, Alojzy Szabowski, the strike committee chairman, asked the assembly of 350 workers, about two-thirds of the total who remain in the besieged shipyard, "Are you ready to fight to the end?"
"Yes," the mostly young workers roared back, and pumped their hands in the air with Solidarity's "V" sign, chanting "We will win, we will win."
The move by Mr. Walesa to rally the strike came after a compromise settlement worked out between the strike committee, Solidarity advisers and government authorities broke down. Though the Catholic bishop of Gdansk, Tadeusz Go-

On Soviet farms, Gorbachev's reforms for efficiency and hard work seem remote, and some farmers oppose them. Page 5.

See STARS, Page 6

See POLAND, Page 6

Arab-American Activist Ordered Held in Israeli Prison Until a Hearing

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's high court turned down both prosecution and defense requests Monday and ordered Mubarak Awad, the Palestinian-American advocate of nonviolence, kept in jail for two weeks until a hearing can be held on an Israeli order that he be expelled.

The government attorney, Nili Arad, asked the court to send Mr. Awad to the United States immediately while his appeal "is being discussed here in a calm manner."

The defense attorney, Johnathan Kutub, asked the court to free him on bond until his hearing. He said Mr. Awad's family would pay the cost of hiring a guard to ensure that Mr. Awad heeded any restrictions placed on him until the hearing is held.

In the end, the court set a hearing date of May 23 and ordered Mr. Awad held in jail until then.

He has been on a hunger strike since his arrest Thursday night, but friends said he had begun drinking water. Noticeably weakened after almost four days without food, Mr.

Awad left the court saying he believes in the Israeli justice system. "Many Palestinians would not want me to go to the court, but I am willing to give it a chance," he said.

The government says Mr. Awad has been a behind-the-scenes leader of the Palestinian uprising. Foreign diplomats who have seen at least summaries of the state's evidence against Mr. Awad described it as largely circumstantial.

The United States has vigorously protested the expulsion order. And if it were not for U.S. pressure, a senior Israeli official said Monday, Mr. Awad would have been expelled months earlier.

Mr. Awad's wife, Nancy, said: "We appreciate whatever the United States government can do, and if it could make Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir change his mind, that would be great."

But an American official said the United States would not actively advocate Mr. Awad's case now that it is before the courts.

Israelis and Palestinians said they were not sure what effect, if any, Mr. Awad's arrest would have on the Palestinian uprising. The agitation entered its sixth month Monday with a total commercial strike, scattered violence and one death, but no one was attributing this directly to the Awad case.

At the Dheishah refugee camp on the West Bank near Bethlehem, rioting youths throwing stones managed to trap Israeli soldiers in a corner. The soldiers opened fire and Ibrahim Aham Odeh, 34, was hit in the head. He was pronounced dead at a Jerusalem hospital.

Several other Palestinians were wounded during demonstrations in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The death on Monday brought the total number of Palestinians who have died in the violence since December 1987 to 164.



Israeli soldiers taking away a blindfolded Arab in the occupied Gaza Strip after clashes on Monday.

Turkey Says Rebel Kurds Slaughter 25 Villagers

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ANKARA — In a dramatic resurgence of violence, Kurdish separatist guerrillas in eastern Turkey were reported Monday to have massacred at least 25 civilians in two remote villages near the borders with Iraq and Syria.

The attacks near the towns of Simak on Saturday and Nusaybin on Sunday were the first of their scale this year in a four-year guerrilla campaign that has claimed the lives of 185 Turkish troops, around 480 Kurdish civilians and about 200 guerrillas.

Turkish news reports from the southeastern region and officials in Ankara said the Marxist Kurdish Workers Party killed the civilians to defy recent government statements that the insurgency is under control and to demonstrate that their campaign is continuing.

The Kurdish Workers Party says it is fighting for a separatist state among the Kurdish minority of eight million in eastern Turkey. Turkey strongly rejects separatist demands and Ankara's official policy does not acknowledge the existence of a separate, Kurdish identity.

The Kurdish language is not taught in the schools of the depressed, mountainous region, where the government says it is spending \$1 million per day on development programs.

The insurgency ranks among the most worrisome problems confronting Turkey, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member on the alliance's eastern border with the Soviet Union and host to several U.S. military bases.

Usually, guerrilla activity dwindles during the harsh winters of the southeast. Last month, moreover, government forces said they had killed 20 separatists and, during a tour of the region in recent days, Interior Minister Mustafa Kalemli said security forces had the situation under control.

While the minister was still in the region, however, guerrillas raided a village near Simak on Saturday night, killing 14 persons.

Late Sunday night, according to official accounts, a group of about 40 insurgents raided the Mchamania hamlet near Nusaybin and killed 11 members of the same family, including a 2-month-old baby.

The insurgents were said to have told other residents that they were avenging the deaths of 20 of their comrades killed in a nearby hamlet last month.

Kurds are a transnational group, numbering some 20 million, who form minorities in Iran, Iraq, the Soviet Union and Syria as well as Turkey. In a complex tangle of alliances, Iraq Kurds have won Iranian support for their campaign against Baghdad, while Iranian Kurds have Iraq's support in their fight against Tehran.

WORLD BRIEFS

Peres in Top-Level Talks in Budapest

BUDAPEST (NYT) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel concluded a surprise one-day visit to Hungary on Monday during which he met with Prime Minister Karoly Grosz and other top leaders of government.

His dinner meeting Sunday with Mr. Grosz lasted for four and a half hours, according to members of Mr. Peres's party. On Monday, after visiting Budapest's main synagogue, Mr. Peres conferred with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and was the luncheon guest of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Interviewed at the synagogue, Mr. Peres said he considered the visit a success because it allowed him to present fully the Israeli view of the situation in the Middle East to a Communist leader.

It was the first time that such a high-level Israeli leader had visited one of the Communist countries that broke diplomatic relations during the 1967 Middle East war. Nothing about the visit, except the fact that Mr. Peres was in Budapest, was confirmed by Hungarian officials.

Singapore Deputy Defends U.S. Aide

SINGAPORE (UPI) — An opposition party leader ridiculed the Singaporean government Monday, saying it was "losing its head" by accusing Americans of meddling in Singapore's domestic politics.

On Saturday, Singapore accused a U.S. diplomat, Mason Hendrickson, of urging political dissidents to run for office against the ruling People's Action Party. The United States has agreed to withdraw Mr. Hendrickson, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy, but has maintained that he did not act improperly. An embassy spokesman said no action would be taken against two State Department officials also accused of interfering in Singapore's domestic affairs.

J. B. Jeyaretnam, secretary-general of the Workers' Party, said Monday it appeared that Mr. Hendrickson was only "asking sensible questions, that was his duty as first secretary."

Martens Forms Center-Left Cabinet

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and his new center-left government were sworn into office Monday. They pledged to cut public spending in Belgium and give more authority to the feeding Dutch- and French-speaking regions.

The Royal Palace ceremony ended a political crisis, but some commentators questioned whether the five-party coalition government, the 31st since World War II, could withstand the problems it had inherited.

Mr. Martens's eighth administration includes 18 ministers and French- and Dutch-speaking Socialists as well as representatives of the two wings of the Christian Democrats and the Volksunie Flemish nationalists.

Panama Banks Reinstate Checking

PANAMA CITY (UPI) — Banks in Panama opened Monday to cash checks for the first time in nine weeks, a move expected to ease the country's economic crisis and reflect General Manuel Antonio Noriega's ability to stay in power despite U.S. pressure.

Foreign banks were reported to have brought cash into the country to meet the expected demand. Panamanians had not been able to cash checks or withdraw money from banks since March 3, when the government ordered banking operations suspended because of a cash shortage and fears of a banking panic.

The opening followed an accusation by U.S. officials that Panama on Sunday harassed Ambassador Arthur H. Davis, confiscating the passports of his guards while they awaited his plane at a Panama City airport and prompting the pilot to take off for another field.

U.S. Planning to Give Cash to Contras

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Stymied in its effort to deliver food and other aid to rebel forces in Nicaragua, the Reagan administration said Monday that it is planning to send cash to the rebels.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has blocked deliveries of food, clothing and medicine authorized by Congress under a \$47.9 million aid program, saying the supplies violate the cease-fire accord signed at Sapoá, Nicaragua, in March. Officials of the Agency for International Development said at a briefing Monday that the only alternative is to give the rebels, who are known as the contras, cash to buy the food they need. Under rules of the briefing, none of the officials may be named.

The agency has drafted plans for such cash payments, and Alan Woods, the head of the agency, is expected to give his approval soon, the officials said. An official said the cash payments could total as much as \$450,000 in the coming month or as little as \$60,000, depending on the number of contras who receive assistance. Much of the money will be given to couriers in Honduras, and they will carry it into Nicaragua.

Pretoria Shuts Anti-Apartheid Paper

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — The government closed a weekly anti-apartheid newspaper in Cape Town on Monday, saying that it has fueled a "revolutionary climate" with its articles criticizing Pretoria's policies.

The weekly, South, which sells about 25,000 copies in Cape Town's mixed-race communities, was the second alternative newspaper shut in the last month under emergency press restrictions adopted by the government last year.

Six other publications have been officially warned that they may be closed for publishing material deemed to be subversive under a broad definition of the term. Last month, the government suspended publication of the New Nation, a 50,000-circulation weekly owned by the Roman Catholic Church and aimed largely at a black readership.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Trucks Block Channel Ferry Berths

LONDON (Reuters) — Hundreds of angry truck drivers blocked ferry berths at Dover and Calais as hopes of resolving the three-month-long ferry strike by British seamen faded Monday.

A French-crewed ferry belonging to Sealink was immobilized at Calais after about 200 truck drivers, many of them British, perked on the loading ramps. Sealink said the blockade later extended to the whole port as more than 400 drivers blocked the entrance to press for a resolution of the dispute. Drivers at Dover followed the action.

Seamen at Portsmouth and in Northern Ireland, meanwhile, voted to stay on strike in support of members of the National Union of Seamen who were fired by P&O European Ferries last month. At the same time P&O defied the strikers by resuming sailings from Dover to Zeebrugge in Belgium. It announced a schedule of its sailings Monday for the first time since the union called the stoppage in February to protest pay and work conditions.

Lines of trucks at Italian border crossing points were shorter Monday as Italian customs officials resumed overtime in a "goodwill" gesture in anticipation of meeting between unions and the government on pay. At the Brenner Pass, the main road link with Austria and West Germany, truck traffic was flowing regularly, an official said.

Flight delays of up to two hours were reported Monday at O'Hare and Midway airports in the Chicago area following a fire at a telephone exchange that cut phone lines to the airports. Federal aviation officials said the delays could have an effect on other airports nationwide and might continue Tuesday.

Czechs Let U.S. Doctors Do Autopsy of Prisoner

By Allan R. Gold
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Czechoslovakia has allowed two American physicians to perform an autopsy on a political prisoner and to visit an imprisoned dissident, apparently the first time any Soviet bloc nation has permitted such contacts.

The doctors, part of an organization called Physicians for Human Rights, in Somerville, Massachusetts, performed an autopsy Wednesday on Pavel Womka, 35, who died April 26 in custody at Hradec Kralove. Czech doctors did an autopsy the day after the death.

Mr. Womka was arrested in 1986, primarily, according to human rights monitors, for having sought election to political office.

On Thursday, the two Americans met for 90 minutes with Jiri Wolf, 36, who is being held at Valdice, northeast of Prague, on a charge of slander against the state.

Mr. Wolf was freed in 1982 after a term of three and a half years. He then published articles on human rights and the prison system and was rearrested in 1983.

Speaking of the American autopsy and access to a political prisoner, Jeri Laber, executive director of Helsinki Watch, said: "To my knowledge, this is a first, certainly in Czechoslovakia."

Helsinki Watch is a New York-based group, founded in 1979 to monitor compliance with human rights provisions of the 1975 European security accord.

The Americans, Dr. Robert S. Lawrence and Dr. Robert H. Kirschner, returned to the United States on Saturday. They said in telephone interviews that they had uncovered no physical evidence that Mr. Womka had been beaten or tortured.

Dr. Kirschner said the probable cause of death was pulmonary emboli, or blood clots to the lung, which the Czechoslovakians also reported in their autopsy. But "35-year-old men shouldn't be getting blood clots," Dr. Kirschner said.

Dr. Kirschner is forensic pathologist for Cook County in Illinois and is an associate professor of pathology at the University of Chicago.

Writer Robert Heinlein Dies at 80

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CARMEL, California — Robert A. Heinlein, 80, the author who helped define science fiction and who was among the genre's major influences for half a century, died here Sunday, the Monterey County Coroner's office said Monday.

Mr. Heinlein, who inspired the first generation to realize space travel, was considered by some to be among the most important writers of the century.

He wrote more than 45 books, some of which were turned into movies, and received science fiction's highest awards, including the Hugo. His "Stranger in a Strange Land" is a classic of the genre.

A winner of the Nebula Award for Lifetime Achievement, Mr. Heinlein served as guest commentator alongside Walter Cronkite of the CBS television network on the Apollo 11 mission, which resulted in the first human footprints on the moon.

"He was the most important science fiction writer since H.G. Wells," said Charles Brown, a science fiction publisher and friend. "He defined what science fiction was between 1939 and 1941. He was one of the most important writers of the 20th century."

During the 1930s, Mr. Heinlein contributed to an array of popular science publications. In 1947, he published his first book, "Rocket Ship Galileo."

He broke new ground as a science fiction author. Much of his early fiction falls under a common plan, a "Future History" ranging over the years 1940 to 2140. James Asimov, Paul Anderson and James Blish followed Mr. Heinlein's example.

Mr. Heinlein won the Best Science Fiction Novel award from the World Science Fiction Convention in 1956, 1959, 1961 and 1966; the Nebula award from the Science Fiction Writers of America in 1975 and an unprecedented four Hugo awards in 1956 for "Double Star," in 1959 for "Starship Troopers," in 1961 for "Stranger in a Strange Land" and in 1966 for "The Moon is a Harsh Mistress."

Other works include "The Green Hills of Earth," "The Door into Summer," "Methusalem's Children," "Puppet Masters," and "Job — A Comedy of Justice."

"Stranger in a Strange Land" became one of the counterculture's handbooks. Its hero, the alien Valentine Smith, became a symbol of the hope for universal unity for his ability to harmonize — or "grok" — readily with humans.

Born in Butler, Missouri, in 1907, Mr. Heinlein was a libertarian who believed government had no place meddling in the lives of individuals. His stories served as an endorsement of social Darwinism," Franz Rottensteiner, a science fiction critic, wrote in his history of the genre. (AP, UPI)

Marcel Tallin, 86, Of the Trib, Dies

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Marcel Tallin, 86, part of the team that in 1944 revived the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, a forerunner of the International Herald Tribune, died Saturday in the south of France.

Mr. Tallin, who joined the newspaper in 1920 and retired in 1959, vice president and director of advertising was on hand when publication resumed following the liberation of Paris from German occupation.

He took over the advertising department, and was named to the board of directors in 1948.

Sikh Militants in the Golden Temple Engage in Gun Battle With Police

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMRITSAR, India — Sikh militants inside the Golden Temple opened fire Monday on nearby government security posts, the police said, setting off a gun battle in which at least one civilian died and five paramilitary troops were injured.

More than 2,000 policemen and paramilitary troops were rushed to the temple to seal exits and prevent people from entering. The police fired machine guns into the temple, the Sikhs' most revered shrine, after separatists shot a paramilitary police commander in the face, critically injuring him.

Local reporters said they saw at least four bodies inside the shrine, but the police confirmed only one death.

It was the second time in two weeks that separatist gunmen have clashed with the security forces that have ringed the complex and was the most serious battle there since 1986.

The authorities imposed a curfew across Amritsar, 250 miles (about 400 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi in Punjab state, and hundreds of bystanders fled the temple area.

Gunmen have intensified their campaign for an independent Sikh homeland in Punjab, killing more than 850 people so far this year compared with 1,228 in all of last year.

The fighting Monday continued for more than four hours, according to a police superintendent. He said it was not known if any militants were killed or injured in the exchange. The local reporters said three of the dead were militants.

Senior paramilitary officers had gone to government security posts on roofs near the shrine to look at a bunker that Sikh militants were building at the western end of the temple complex.

The witnesses said a militant fired a single shot, wounding the deputy inspector general of the paramilitary central reserve police force, S.S. Virk.

They said that paramilitary police then opened fire with machine guns, and that extremists fired from positions on the temple walls.

The police said the militants fired from at least 16 sites in the temple, mainly with Chinese-made AK-47 automatic rifles.

Sikh extremists have been waging a guerrilla campaign since 1982 for more political autonomy or an independent homeland for Sikhs in Punjab.

In June 1984, the Indian Army stormed the temple to drive out militants, and more than 1,200 people were killed. Later that year, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh bodyguards in revenge for the raid.

The gun battle Monday was the worst in a series that began shortly after Jasbir Singh Roda was restored as the chief priest at the temple in early March. He had been in custody under the government's anti-terrorism rules, but was freed in an effort by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to placate the extremists and lure them into negotiations.

In Bangkok, your preferred choice is **The Dusit Thani**

Located right in the heart of Bangkok, overlooking Lumpini Park. Minutes from the financial, business, shopping and entertainment districts. The Dusit Thani, meaning "A Town in Heaven", offers a superb range of facilities embodying the best of traditional Thai hospitality and architecture.

PREFERRED HOTELS
Worldwide

United States, Canada, Caribbean, Europe and Asia.

For reservations, or to receive a free Preferred Hotels Directory, have your travel agent call **Utell International**

© 1988 Preferred Hotels Worldwide. All rights reserved.

ANTIQUES BROCANTE

A LA BASTILLE

5 AU 15 MAI 1988

Antiques de 17^e à 19^e s.
Marché de la Bastille
10-12-88

HOTEL DU RHONE GENEVA

A prestigious dwelling on the River Rhone Next to business and shopping center.

Quai Turrettini
1201 Geneva
Tel. 22 21 31 h/ho
A member of IRI
The Leading Hotels of the World

Save 40%

or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune.

The longer you subscribe the more you save.

Country/Currency	12 months + 52 ISSUES	% SAVINGS	6 months + 26 ISSUES	% SAVINGS	3 months + 13 ISSUES	% SAVINGS
Austria A.Sch.	4,900	39	2,700	33	1,500	25
Belgium B.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Denmark D.Kr.	2,700	33	1,500	25	830	17
Finland F.M.	1,830	41	1,000	35	550	29
France F.F.	1,600	37	880	31	480	25
Germany* D.M.	600	39	330	33	182	26
Gr. Britain £	135	38	74	32	41	25
Greece Dr.	25,000	47	14,000	41	7,700	35
Ireland £Ird.	155	43	85	38	47	31
Italy Lire	400,000	39	220,000	33	121,000	26
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands FL	660	40	365	33	200	27
Norway (air) N.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Portugal Esc.	26,000	51	14,300	46	7,900	40
Spain (air) Ptas.	31,000	41	17,000	36	9,400	29
— (hd. del.) Ptas.	45,240	—	22,620	—	11,310	—
Sweden (air) S.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.) Skr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	470	Varies by country	260	Varies by country	145	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	620	Varies by country	340	Varies by country	190	Varies by country

*In Germany, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below.
**At these rates, you can get early morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Göteborg and Malmö. Offer valid through December 31, 1988 for new subscribers only.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 61. Tlx: 612832.

Please check the subscription term you desire:

52 extra issues with a 12-month subscription (364 issues in all.)
 26 extra issues with a 6-month subscription (182 issues in all.)
 13 extra issues with a 3-month subscription (91 issues in all.)

My check is enclosed.
 Please charge to my credit card account:

Access Amex Diners Visa Eurocard MasterCard

Card account number _____
 Card expiry date _____ Signature _____
 Name _____ (necessity for credit card purchase)
 Address _____ Tel/Telex _____
 City _____ Country _____ 10-5-88

Visiting New York City?

Gramercy Park Hotel

Distinguished 500 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. Excellent Restaurant. Cocktail Lounge, Piano Bar and Room Service.

Multi-lingual staff. Minutes to Business Center, Sightseeing, Banquet/Meeting facilities.

Singles \$95-105
 Doubles \$100-110
 Suites \$135-235

Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien
 1-800-221-4083
 (212)475-4320 Telex 668-755
 Cable GRAMPARK

21st St. and Lex. Ave. N.Y.C.
 or call your local Utell office.

مکانم التحليل

ماذا عن الاصل

BRIEFS
Talks in Baghdad
Defends U.S.
Center-Left Cabinet
to Give Cash to
Anti-Apartheid



President-elect Rodrigo Borja Cevallos addressing a victory rally Monday in Quito.

Borja Is Winner in Ecuador, Signaling Movement to Left

By Bradley Graham

QUITO, Ecuador — Rodrigo Borja Cevallos has won the Ecuadorian presidency in an election signaling a shift to the left for this economically troubled Andean nation. Unofficial returns showed Mr. Borja, of the Democratic Left Party, winning about 47 percent of the vote to 40 percent for his rival, Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, a political showman of the Roldosista Party who describes himself as a champion of the poor and an admirer of Hitler. Conceding defeat after the voting Sunday, Mr. Bucaram called on all Ecuadorians to accept the outcome and join in consolidating the country's nine-year-old democracy. Void ballots accounted for 13 percent, reflecting a relatively high dissatisfaction with both candidates in this runoff race. Similarly, 20 percent of the 4.6 million eligible voters stayed away from the polls. The vote concluded one of Ecuador's most bitterly contested presidential campaigns, which turned not on issues but on the sharp contrast in personalities between the sedate Mr. Borja and the explosive Mr. Bucaram. Critical of the free-market economic policies and close U.S. ties of the incumbent conservative, Leon Febres Cordero, Mr. Borja is expected to reassert state control over the economy, restore diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and distance Ecuador somewhat from the United States. His four-year term begins Aug. 10. The candidate of the ruling Social Christian Party was eliminated in a first round of balloting Jan. 31. The second round played on the traditional rivalry between this tranquil mountain capital, which is Mr. Borja's base, and the tropical port city of Guayaquil, where Mr. Bucaram is rooted. Mr. Borja's Democratic Left is the largest party in this nation of 9.8 million people. But the 52-year-old law professor, who narrowly lost a bid for the presidency four years ago, faced a strong challenge from Mr. Bucaram, 36, a former mayor of Guayaquil. Mr. Bucaram pledged to nearly double the minimum wage, freeze utility rates, assure every child a pair of shoes and set up a ministry of Indian affairs. A fiery speaker with a fondness for coarse language, he has hurled sometimes crude insults at Mr. Borja. Mr. Bucaram's ability to reach the runoff, analysts said, indicated the power of populism in a country historically prone to strong, colorful leaders and frustrated lately by an inability to return to the oil-boom growth enjoyed in the early years of the 1970s. Oil is the major export although Ecuador is one of the smaller producers belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Many Ecuadorians were offended or frightened by what they saw as Mr. Bucaram's primitivism, fanaticism and unpredictability. He caused an uproar in February by telling several foreign correspondents of his admiration for Hitler's organizational ability, while he condemned the Nazi leader's "concepts and ideas." Mr. Bucaram, who comes from a political clan of Lebanese descent, was backed by Ecuador's large Arab business community. He was expected to draw votes from a number of other conservatives afraid that a Borja victory would precipitate a wave of nationalizations. The possibility of a Bucaram victory had raised the prospect of a military coup, given Mr. Bucaram's tense relations with the armed forces, which last ruled in 1979. Mr. Bucaram once accused the armed forces of wasting funds on parades and uniforms. Sued for slander by the military and pursued by a state attorney on extortion charges, Mr. Bucaram fled Ecuador in 1985 after serving one year as mayor of Guayaquil.

Envoy Says Bush Wasn't Told of Drug Deals in '85

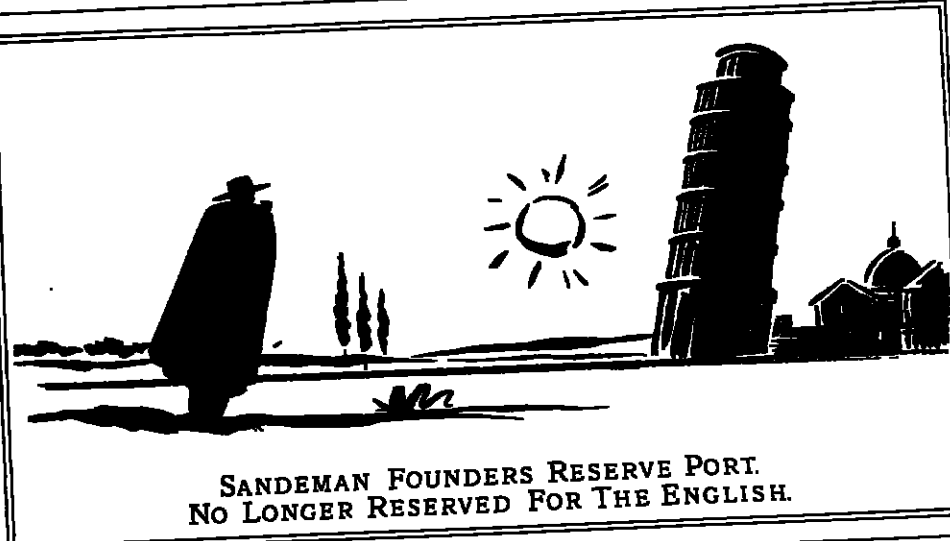
NEW YORK — Everett Ellis Briggs, the former U.S. ambassador to Panama, says that at a 1985 meeting he did not present Vice President George Bush with evidence of drug trafficking by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian military leader. Speaking Sunday in Honduras, where he is now serving as ambassador, Mr. Briggs appeared to be taking issue with an article published in The New York Times that said allegations that General Noriega was linked to drug trafficking had been raised at a meeting between the vice president and Mr. Briggs on Dec. 16, 1985. Mr. Briggs said he could not have told Mr. Bush at the meeting that General Noriega was involved with drugs because the U.S. government had no such evidence then. General Noriega was indicted on drug charges in February by two Florida grand juries. "I could not have briefed the vice president on Noriega's drug-running, drug-smuggling or money-laundering activities because we simply did not have evidence of those activities at the time, and so any statement that I did brief him on such matters at that time simply is not true," Mr. Briggs said in a statement in Honduras that was read by Charles Barclay, an embassy spokesman. The Times report said that, according to Reagan administration officials, Mr. Briggs recounted allegations of General Noriega's drug involvement to Mr. Bush at the 1985 meeting. Mr. Barclay was told Friday of The Times report. At that time, he said Mr. Briggs would have no comment on the meeting with Mr. Bush. Asked if Mr. Briggs, in his statement Sunday, was making a distinction between allegations of drug trafficking and evidence of drug trafficking, Mr. Barclay said he could not clarify the statement. Mr. Barclay said a number of Panamanians had told the embassy in 1985 of allegations that General Noriega was involved in the drug trade. Asked if Mr. Briggs might have passed these allegations on to Mr. Bush in their meeting, Mr. Barclay said he did not know. In the weeks prior to their meeting, Mr. Briggs had sent cables to the State Department recounting allegations of General Noriega's drug involvement and his possible role in the murder of Hugo Spadofora, a political opponent, according to three former senior Reagan administration officials who read the cables. Mr. Bush said he had not seen or heard of the cables. A study prepared by the U.S. Army's Southern Command in November 1985 said the involvement of the Panamanian Defense Forces in drug dealing was widely known throughout the U.S. government.



Everett Ellis Briggs

Violent Crime Wanes in U.S. But Rates for '80-'84 Are Still Higher Than Europe's

WASHINGTON — The United States recorded a 21-percent decrease in violent crimes from 1980 through 1984, but crime rates were still much higher for the period, according to the government. A report by the Justice Department's Bureau of Crime Statistics said homicide, rape and robbery were four to nine times more frequent in the United States than in Western Europe. The report, released Sunday, considered Australia, Canada and New Zealand as a single entity, and the incidence of violent crime there was only marginally lower than in the United States. Drawn from the most recent international crime statistics gathered by the United Nations Interpol and the World Health Organization, the report documents crime trends in 41 countries in North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Oceania. It compared crime rates in the United States against those in Western Europe and Australia-Canada-New Zealand, noting that in these places crime definitions and reporting practices were similar. These factors vary so much elsewhere, the report said, that it cautioned comparisons among other countries. The report said some countries appear to include attempted crimes while others may underreport crimes in an effort to avoid high rankings. From 1980 through 1984, the United States reported a homicide rate ranging from 10.5 per 100,000 people to 7.9 per 100,000, while West European countries as a whole reported a rate of fewer than 2 per 100,000. The United States reported an incidence of 36 rapes per 100,000 as opposed to 4.8 per 100,000 in Western Europe. The homicide rate for Australia-Canada-New Zealand was less than 3 per 100,000 people. The rate for rape ranged from 10.5 per 100,000 in 1980 to 14.1 per 100,000 in 1984. In the United States and Australia-Canada-New Zealand, the rates for theft and auto theft were roughly twice as high as in Western Europe. The rate of burglary in Australia-Canada-New Zealand was 40 percent higher than in the United States. While the incidence of crime decreased for the United States from 1980 through 1984, it rose in Western Europe and Australia-Canada-New Zealand. The U.S. homicide rate fell 21 percent in the five-year period. Robbery was down 16 percent, burglary 24 percent and auto theft 17 percent. There was no sizeable change in rape. Western Europe noted a 19 percent increase in rape, 50 percent in robbery, 40 percent in burglary and 13 percent in auto theft in the five-year period. No breakdown was given for homicide. Australia and New Zealand recorded an average increase in rape of 63 percent. Rape figures for Canada were unavailable, the report said. The three countries recorded a 13 percent increase in robbery and 21 percent increase in burglary.



SANDEMAN FOUNDERS RESERVE PORT. NO LONGER RESERVED FOR THE ENGLISH.

HAVEN'T YOU EARNED A BIGGER OFFICE?



PAN AM OFFERS THE ROOMIER, MORE COMFORTABLE BUSINESS CLASS.

DON'T YOU DESERVE MORE SPACE?
Of course you do. And that's just what you get in Pan Am's Clipper® Class across the Atlantic. We have six across seating, not eight like on some other airlines. And our seats are wider, giving you more room to spread out and work or to stretch out and relax. So you'll arrive at your destination rested and ready to do business.

AREN'T YOU ENTITLED TO A NEW INTERIOR?
We think so. That's why we're installing brighter lighting, and bigger storage bins for more carry-on space. And special decorator touches, like handsome new tweed seat cloth, make for an altogether better business environment.

AREN'T YOU WORTH EXTRAS LIKE A PRIVATE TERMINAL?
Absolutely. Our Private Terminal at Kennedy Airport in New York was meant for your exclusive use. Securely away from the bustling crowds, you'll enjoy the convenience of personalized service that sees to your every need.

AND COME TO THINK OF IT, HOW ABOUT FREE LIMOUSINE SERVICE?
When business calls you into New York, our complimentary limousine answers with service from Kennedy right to the heart of midtown Manhattan. All this on Pan Am's Clipper Class. Service from over 30 cities in Europe to over 30 cities in the U.S. Plus extras that put our business class in a class by itself. Who deserves it more than you?

For reservations and information call your Travel Agent or Pan Am.

EXPECT MORE FROM PAN AM'S CLIPPER CLASS

U.S. Crackdown on Casual Drug Use Leads to Seizure of Luxury Yacht

WASHINGTON — A \$2.5 million yacht was seized by the U.S. Coast Guard after one-tenth of an ounce of marijuana was found on board and the vessel will be sold under the government's new policy aimed at even the most casual drug users. The 133-foot (40-meter) Ark Royal, whose home port is Philadelphia, was seized Saturday in international waters between Mexico and Cuba after coast guard officers found a butt of a marijuana cigarette in a trash can and a small amount of marijuana in a state-room, coast guard officials in Miami said. The coast guard can legally board U.S.-flagged vessels in international waters. None of the six persons on board was arrested, according to Lou Parris, a coast guard spokesman. He declined to identify them but said the boat was registered to a Delaware business, the Tomima Corp. Another coast guard official indicated that only the crew was aboard. The boat, under a coast guard escort, was headed for Key West, Florida. The seizure reflects the Reagan administration's "zero tolerance" policy, and came at a time when the coast guard has been forced to cut its drug patrols by 50 percent because of budget reductions. "This new policy should be taken as fair warning to anyone who is using or transporting any detectable amount of drugs on our waterways," Transportation Secretary James H. Burnley 4th said recently. Mr. Parris said: "The new policy says that any vessel with controlled substances on board is subject to seizure and that does not specify any amount. What it means is just exactly that. Any amount."

Cash Crunch Seen for Cocaine King

By Shirley Christian
NEW YORK TIMES — The man police officials consider to be the leading cocaine trafficker in Bolivia is reported to be in serious financial difficulty after the arrests of three important members of his organization. Officials and drug experts in La Paz and Santa Cruz say Jorge Roca Suárez is short of cash and trying to sell off real estate and business properties in the Santa Cruz area, where he has his base. "We hear that Roca Suárez is nervous and on the defensive," said a spokesman for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in La Paz. "He has a lot of debts and is having difficulty paying." "He left the country for several months," the spokesman added. "He came back and wanted to sell some assets." Since October, three men linked to Mr. Roca Suárez's organization, including his half-brother, Luis Fernando Roca Ali, have been arrested by the Bolivian police. Mr. Roca Ali was arrested in October in the Chaparral region, the main growing area for coca, and charged with complicity in drug trafficking. Police officials said that "quite a sum of money" was offered to free him but that the judicial authorities had so far resisted the effort.

Great for Tennis
July 2-10
International Grand Prix
Tennis Tournament
PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND
Please call:
Phone 030/8 31 31 Telex: 922 222
Telefax 030/4 33 44
The leading Hotels of the World

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading subsidiary book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scripts, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Venture Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Denmark Slices Too Thin

The Danish opposition coaxed this resolution out of the parliament: Henceforth, Denmark will simply notify ships that it has a 30-year-old policy...

In this context, the opposition might well have seen its notification idea as one more small increment. It has been Denmark's policy since 1957 to exclude nuclear weapons from its territory in peacetime...

Denmark is a singularly edgy member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Allies joke about "the Danish footnote," the recurrent asterisk at the bottom of NATO policies...

Let the Lebanese Do It

Israel has ended its latest incursion into southern Lebanon, and some Israelis are finding fault with the measure of consultation and planning that went into the operation...

The best way would be an Israeli-Palestinian settlement that defused the guerrillas' wrath and mooted the requirement of defending against them. Short of that, Israel needs a partner in Lebanon.

The Lebanese government is one candidate, but its writ is narrow, rendered so by Lebanon's deep strains and by the abuses of its neighbors. Israel and Syria, otherwise deadly foes, conduct a tacit sphere-of-influence policy in Lebanon...

The Sky Did Not Fall

When stocks crashed Oct. 19, soothsayers predicted more bad news. But Ronald Reagan, sounding like Herbert Hoover in 1929, quickly declared that "the underlying economy remains sound..."

Seven months later, forecasters are still cautious. The president was not as wrong as it first seemed. The sky did not fall. Economic performance improved in most sectors...

On the surface, the economy looks pretty "sound," just as Mr. Reagan said. As for the "underlying" part, he was wrong then and still is. The budget deficit, immense then, is growing again, and Washington will not do much about that until after the election...

Other Comment

Which Mitterrand Now?

The voters who, two years ago, rejected France's experiment under socialism, have quickly forgotten the costs of that endeavor...

An analyst as subtle as François Mitterrand can't help but be persuaded that the profound reason for his victory lies in the division of his adversaries. Since Roman times, the need to "sow discord among the enemy" has been a fundamental tactic of the fighting man...

Politics in France is shifting to a more fluid situation. But one cannot conclude from Sunday's results that the French are reverting to socialism or disavowing the values of individual initiative with which they have been experimenting for two years...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN WAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ARI, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editors • CARL FIEWITZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JAMES R. CRATE, Business Financial Editor

RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPHIL, Advertising Sales Director • KOURT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 612393; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 473-7768. Telex: R358928. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glass, 50 Gloucester Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 8301616. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 63 Lang Ave., London WC2C. Tel: 836-4902. Telex: 363009. Gen. Mgr. U.S.: Lawrence J. Friedman, 15, 6000 Franklin Rd., Tel. (202) 726-7333. Telex: 416721. Pres. U.S.: Michael Coway, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 753-3800. Telex: 427175. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 730211/26. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

France: Victory Goes to the 'Radical Center'

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The presidential election in France has produced extreme moderation's triumph over extremism. France has not gone to the right. Quite the contrary. The unexpected success of the ultra-rightist National Front in the first round of the election on April 24 made it impossible for France to go right. It has gone to the radical center.

The determination of French voters to be governed from the center, despite the effort of conservative politicians to polarize them, has destroyed the established right. The mainstream movement of the right has noisily, dramatically, even awesomely destroyed itself before our very eyes.

There has been a political earthquake. France has been governed by conservative forces for all but five of the last 30 years. Now the right has vanished as a coherent political force. One asks how it is going to be put together again.

The success of the National Front in the first round, when it won 14 percent of the vote, is responsible for what has happened. Jean-Marie Le Pen, the party's leader, did little more than capture a protest vote formerly divided between the Communist Party and the right. He did so by articulating a new theme of popular protest, against the size of the immigrant presence in France, which is an important development. But he did not demonstrate that France had gone right. The unprecedented victory of François Mitterrand proves the contrary.

Mr. Le Pen split off the nationalist, xenophobic and economically discontent minorities from the conservative majority. For Jacques Chirac, the mainstream rightist leader, to have succeeded, all the components of the right had to stay together.

They had been kept together during the 1970s and early 1980s, but uneasily. Mr. Chirac's political strategy from the very start of his political career has been to intensify and exploit right-left polarization. This actually made inevitable the schism that now has been produced on the right and which jeopardizes its future.

Mr. Chirac's party, the Rassemblement pour la République or RPR, is the institutional inheritor of the Gaullist movement, and Gaullism was never united with the nationalist right. It made a supraparty appeal to elements of the left as well as to the right, and in the 1960s it fought a civil war with the nationalist right, then organized under the banners of "Algérie Française" and the Secret Army Organization. De Gaulle was hated by reactionary and radical elements of the right who, during World War II, had supported Marshal Pétain, not him.

To win the election, Prime Minister Chirac had to have the votes of the far right as well as of the moderate conservatives who had voted for his rival, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre. He bid for the far right's vote by obtaining the release of the three French hostages remaining in Lebanon, ordering an attack to free hostages being held by West Caledonian independence militants, and bringing home from his South Pacific exile a secret agent who was involved in the Greenpeace affair. Nothing worked.

François Mitterrand had no such problem. The left was behind him. He had only to bid for right-center voters, and he got them.

Mr. Chirac is humiliated. His party is humbled. The moderate components of the right will attempt to regroup in some new formation, with Mr. Barre, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the former president of the European Parliament, Simone Veil, its leaders. In the immediate future, however, the claim Mr. Le Pen has made, that he is the real leader of the opposition, has more to it than France's moderate politicians like to admit.

But a party with a sixth of the vote can only provide a rhetorical opposition. Mr. Le Pen's 14 percent is an unreliable army, divergently motivated, lacking a common aim. Movements like his have come and gone in France, most recently in the 1950s when a shopkeeper, Pierre Poujade, mobilized the economic casualties of the growth years of the 1950s. Mr. Le Pen mobilizes the casualties of the economic shocks of the 1970s and 1980s.

He exploits the immigration issue, the importance of which has been consistently underestimated not only in France but in Britain, West Germany and even Switzerland. After World War II governments and employers brought racially and culturally alien minorities into what once were highly homogeneous communities with astonishingly little thought for the social consequences.

Message for Bush: We Already Have a Ronald Reagan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush is running a puzzling campaign. He is trying to be as cheery as Ronald Reagan and as folksy as Jesse Jackson, but even the great mass of his supporters are not very happy with his performance.

The reason for this is that he is not really cheery or folksy but a serious and conventional man. More than the other two candidates in the race, his record, particularly in the field of foreign affairs, entitles him to speak intelligently of the coming problems of the world.

But instead he speaks of Jimmy Carter and bygone malaise. He says he wants to be the "education president," and one purpose of a presidential election campaign is to educate. But he has been following the Reagan line that the way to succeed in politics is to evade and equivocate, to spend and spend, borrow and borrow.

He is not, however, likely to let another rerun of the Reagan role — at least not for long. The movie is over, the audience has changed and so have many of the problems.

His way is not Ronald Reagan's. Unlike the president, he cannot wave for the television cameras to people who aren't there, or pretend that Reaganomics was a triumph. He seems false when he tries, and this is to his credit. Mr. Reagan was the last of the big borrowers, and even Wall Street is looking for something different.

The vice president is in a good position to lift this campaign out of its rut. His nomination is assured. The campaign has gone on for six months without producing a single memorable speech. Mr. Bush has the ability and the staff to change that, but he ran around Ohio campaigning on his loyalty to the past.

It will not be easy for him to lose this election, but he could do it by backing into the future and being more loyal to the president than to himself. Hubert Humphrey tried that in 1968. He hated the Vietnam War but backed it in deference to President Johnson, and lost to Richard Nixon.

This election, unlike the last two, is not likely to be won by personality and televised public relations. Fortunately, neither Mr. Bush nor Governor Michael Dukakis is a Madison Avenue or Hollywood type.

They may be uninspiring, but both are competent, thoughtful, moderate, unifying men, which may be precisely what is needed after eight years of incompetence, faction and ideology.

The vice president has benefited greatly by his record as co-pilot in the White House, as former director of Central Intelligence, member of Congress, businessman and envoy to the United Nations and to China.

He claims, fairly, that this is what sets him apart. But this is relevant only if he demonstrates that this experience has given him a vision of the coming age; if he has one, he has been remarkably quiet about it.

Among the central tasks for the future are the restoration of a nonpartisan foreign policy, the recruitment of a cabinet and White House staff of talented men and women, the control of nuclear weapons and the budget.

Mr. Bush could be expected to tell the country what he thinks about these things, rather than defending Edwin Meese, who is almost as irrelevant to the future as Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Dukakis may be expected to press him for answers to these questions and to offer some of his own. At least he will want to have these questions debated fully.

Unless I misread the mood of the voters, they are sick of partisan wrangling, false promises of "star wars" security, disgraceful budget and trade deficits, alluring promises and phony proclamations that everybody is better off amid clear evidence of homelessness, sickness and the decay of decency and plain speaking.

Since 1981 Americans have had a government that has concentrated on public opinion rather than the public interest, told the people what they wanted to hear and argued at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue that they could have what they were not willing to pay for. But the bills are coming in, and voters may be ready for a little creative common sense.

Fortunately, Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis, unlike the last two presidents, are not tearing down Washington and blaming it for all the nation's troubles. They know, or should, that the government is no better than the public servants on whom they must depend, and that if you turn over the Justice Department to your brother or your own lawyer or some other croony, you will get what you deserve.

The trouble in the campaign so far, however, is that the candidates are not really talking about these fundamental questions, but sliding around them.

Admittedly it is easy. It is more than three months until the end of the nominating conventions in Atlanta and New Orleans. This is a long time. But unless the people and the press ask tougher questions and demand some plain answers, the chances are they'll get the same old run-around.

The New York Times

Commission reported last week that in the first 15 months of this election cycle, through March 31, House incumbents raised more than \$75 million while their challengers collected \$10 million. That's not competition; that's like a lifetime-guaranteed contract. It is no service to the country to take the House of Representatives out of competitive politics.

The Washington Post

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: War With Canada? Council, but to the initiative of some of its members. These sent individual invitations to personalities in the French and German Parliaments...

1913: Paris-Berlin Talks BERNE — The Franco-German Conference, which is to meet [on May 11] in Bern for the purpose of studying ways of bringing about a rapprochement between the two countries, owes its origin not to the official intervention of the Swiss Federal

right, and in the 1960s it fought a civil war with the nationalist right, then organized under the banners of "Algérie Française" and the Secret Army Organization. De Gaulle was hated by reactionary and radical elements of the right who, during World War II, had supported Marshal Pétain, not him.

To win the election, Prime Minister Chirac had to have the votes of the far right as well as of the moderate conservatives who had voted for his rival, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre. He bid for the far right's vote by obtaining the release of the three French hostages remaining in Lebanon, ordering an attack to free hostages being held by West Caledonian independence militants, and bringing home from his South Pacific exile a secret agent who was involved in the Greenpeace affair. Nothing worked.

François Mitterrand had no such problem. The left was behind him. He had only to bid for right-center voters, and he got them.

Mr. Chirac is humiliated. His party is humbled. The moderate components of the right will attempt to regroup in some new formation, with Mr. Barre, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the former president of the European Parliament, Simone Veil, its leaders. In the immediate future, however, the claim Mr. Le Pen has made, that he is the real leader of the opposition, has more to it than France's moderate politicians like to admit.

But a party with a sixth of the vote can only provide a rhetorical opposition. Mr. Le Pen's 14 percent is an unreliable army, divergently motivated, lacking a common aim. Movements like his have come and gone in France, most recently in the 1950s when a shopkeeper, Pierre Poujade, mobilized the economic casualties of the growth years of the 1950s. Mr. Le Pen mobilizes the casualties of the economic shocks of the 1970s and 1980s.

He exploits the immigration issue, the importance of which has been consistently underestimated not only in France but in Britain, West Germany and even Switzerland. After World War II governments and employers brought racially and culturally alien minorities into what once were highly homogeneous communities with astonishingly little thought for the social consequences.

They may be uninspiring, but both are competent, thoughtful, moderate, unifying men, which may be precisely what is needed after eight years of incompetence, faction and ideology.

The vice president has benefited greatly by his record as co-pilot in the White House, as former director of Central Intelligence, member of Congress, businessman and envoy to the United Nations and to China.

He claims, fairly, that this is what sets him apart. But this is relevant only if he demonstrates that this experience has given him a vision of the coming age; if he has one, he has been remarkably quiet about it.

Among the central tasks for the future are the restoration of a nonpartisan foreign policy, the recruitment of a cabinet and White House staff of talented men and women, the control of nuclear weapons and the budget.

Mr. Bush could be expected to tell the country what he thinks about these things, rather than defending Edwin Meese, who is almost as irrelevant to the future as Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Dukakis may be expected to press him for answers to these questions and to offer some of his own. At least he will want to have these questions debated fully.

Unless I misread the mood of the voters, they are sick of partisan wrangling, false promises of "star wars" security, disgraceful budget and trade deficits, alluring promises and phony proclamations that everybody is better off amid clear evidence of homelessness, sickness and the decay of decency and plain speaking.

Since 1981 Americans have had a government that has concentrated on public opinion rather than the public interest, told the people what they wanted to hear and argued at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue that they could have what they were not willing to pay for. But the bills are coming in, and voters may be ready for a little creative common sense.

Fortunately, Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis, unlike the last two presidents, are not tearing down Washington and blaming it for all the nation's troubles. They know, or should, that the government is no better than the public servants on whom they must depend, and that if you turn over the Justice Department to your brother or your own lawyer or some other croony, you will get what you deserve.

The trouble in the campaign so far, however, is that the candidates are not really talking about these fundamental questions, but sliding around them.

Admittedly it is easy. It is more than three months until the end of the nominating conventions in Atlanta and New Orleans. This is a long time. But unless the people and the press ask tougher questions and demand some plain answers, the chances are they'll get the same old run-around.

The New York Times

Commission reported last week that in the first 15 months of this election cycle, through March 31, House incumbents raised more than \$75 million while their challengers collected \$10 million. That's not competition; that's like a lifetime-guaranteed contract. It is no service to the country to take the House of Representatives out of competitive politics.

The Washington Post

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: War With Canada? Council, but to the initiative of some of its members. These sent individual invitations to personalities in the French and German Parliaments...

1913: Paris-Berlin Talks BERNE — The Franco-German Conference, which is to meet [on May 11] in Bern for the purpose of studying ways of bringing about a rapprochement between the two countries, owes its origin not to the official intervention of the Swiss Federal



By GALLESO & REY in Dialect 16 (S. 16/88). CAW Syndicate.

They did so at a time when Europe still was recovering from a war that had demonstrated clearly the sinister power of racism.

One supposes they did so in a belief that by ignoring the popular impulse toward racial and cultural exclusion they could overcome it. There was also an honorable wish to right the wrongs of colonialism. The experiment had successes. Assimilation and integration have often worked. Unfortunately, they also have too often failed.

The role Jean-Marie Le Pen has now assumed in France is proof of that.

International Herald Tribune © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

They Elect Politicians, Not Pundits

By Richard Reeves

PARIS — There was a moment during the French presidential campaign when I felt like crying. I was watching the two-hour television debate April 28 between President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac at a friend's apartment on the Boulevard Saint Germain, one of Paris's busiest streets. I happened to look out the window halfway through. There was no one — no people, no cars.

Everyone, it seems, was home watching the political confrontation the newspapers called "Le Duel."

Could that happen in America? Well, it does, sort of — during the Superbowl, sometimes during the final game of the World Series.

The campaign ended Sunday with an impressive victory for Mr. Mitterrand, the Socialist president, as 85 percent of the registered voters went to the polls. Could that happen in my country? No, those of us who care will celebrate if 55 percent of American voters take time to vote in November.

As campaigns go, this one was not particularly exciting. Mr. Mitterrand seemed destined to win from the beginning. He positioned himself above mere politics (the word "Socialist" no longer passes his lips). The rose, the old Socialist symbol, was out. Mr. Mitterrand preferred an American trick, the Rose Garden campaign.

Elected with Communist Party help in 1981, he drew Communists into the government and destroyed them, patiently allowing them to drown in the emptiness of their ideas. Then he turned to the center — more social-democrat than socialist now — reconciling himself to more conservative economics and a hard line on national security issues.

In moving right, he found and nurtured an American-style consensus in which more things united the French, right, left and center, than divided them. He is one crafty and dazzling old politician; the only real American comparison is Richard Nixon.

Mr. Chirac, like a hyperactive child, was a perfect foil for Mr. Mitterrand's masklike dignity. The outgoing prime minister is most reminiscent, to Americans, of Mayor Edward Koch of New York. He also happens to be mayor of Paris, a job he does quite well, and he also has persuaded millions of Frenchmen that he has a screw or two loose.

Mr. Chirac's last-minute heroics — bringing hostages home from Lebanon and sending commandos, guns blazing, to rescue other hostages in New Caledonia — probably did him as much harm as good with many who always suspected he was a wild man.

None of that means much to Americans. A high official in the embassy here said recently that it was a pleasure to watch an election in which both sides are fundamentally pro-American. But for now, the French have focused their energy on Europe.

They would like to forge a partnership with West Germany to dominate the continent after the Common Market becomes a legal reality in 1992. Mr. Mitterrand was persuasive in claiming to be just the man to do that.

What meant a lot to me, though, was the question of how the French managed to keep interest as high on politics and government as Americans do on professional football.

Parts of the answer seemed obvious — elementary marketing, really. With shorter campaigns and a prohibition on paid television commercials, the candidates are not overexposed. "Le Duel" was one of the few big chances the French had to see these two men in action. There was excitement in the air and on the air.

Also, there is a much different working relationship between press and politicians in France. The press is more respectful and less self-focused. The first I do not much like — reporters rarely challenge the official version. The second, though, surprised Americans with whom I watched Sunday's results. The politicians were the stars of election night coverage. It was talk, talk, talk, but the people doing the talking, the analysts, the jokers, were party leaders and spokesmen, not anchormen. There was back and forth, for instance, between Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, and Simone Veil, a leading centrist.

During "Le Duel," Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac often ignored the journalists trying to moderate. The cameras stayed on the candidates, face-to-face and angry. The professionally treasonous thought entered my mind that perhaps politicians could speak for themselves — in more than 10-second bursts. Is it possible that Americans might be as interested in their potential presidents as they are in Dan Rather or Diane Sawyer?

International Press Syndicate

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: War With Canada? Council, but to the initiative of some of its members. These sent individual invitations to personalities in the French and German Parliaments...

1913: Paris-Berlin Talks BERNE — The Franco-German Conference, which is to meet [on May 11] in Bern for the purpose of studying ways of bringing about a rapprochement between the two countries, owes its origin not to the official intervention of the Swiss Federal

1938: Czechs Blamed BERLIN — The Nazi press continues [on May 9] its series of charges that the Sudeten Germans are the object of serious oppression at the hands of the Czechs and that atrocities are being committed. The "Eiserne Nationalzeitung" organ of Marshal Hermann Goering, asserts that "it would almost seem that the Prague authorities are behind this.

مكتبة الأمل

OPINION

Mrs. Reagan's Lesson: Stars Had Nothing to Do With It

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — We are in for an orgy of astrology-bashing. As a result of the score-setting by the former White House chief of staff, Don Regan, in his million-dollar memoir, the inclination of the first lady to consider star signs in the scheduling of her Ag-of-Aquarius husband will be endlessly spoofed.



president's back to get the press to pressure him to fire his chief aide, the first lady then enters the political ballpark as a player in her own right. By throwing a hardball pitch, she invited a hardball return; in that game, softness is sexist.

A Parents' Guide to Things That Go 'Ket' in the Night

By Kyle Jarrard

PARIS — Some days he seems to change all at once. Day 615 was one. You see, he lives in the next room. A small room, but in the beginning it was quite ample for one his size.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Abu Jihad: 'Humane' Assassination or Act of Terrorism?

The Israeli government refuses to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization until the group renounces terrorism. Now, evidence suggests that the Israeli government orchestrated the death of the PLO's No. 2 man, Khalil al-Wazir, or Abu Jihad. Mr. Wazir was shot on April 16 in front of his wife and daughter. Does this not qualify as an act of terrorism?

Chinese Quota Denied

You should not have used the New York Times editorial "China Afraid of Brains" (April 14), on China's policy on sending students to the United States, without first checking with people in policy-making positions.

The Wrong Contraction

Regarding "Speaking Out" on Sex: What Ronald Reagan Didn't Say (Meanwhile, April 22): In recounting his interview with Ronald Reagan about the president's health and age, George Skelton said Mr. Reagan suffered from a rare hereditary malignancy called Dupuytren's Contraction.

GENERAL NEWS

Pope to Confront Drug Trade in Bolivia

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service
MONTEVIDEO — After two days of courting the highly secularized Uruguayan people, Pope John Paul II was headed for Bolivia, where he will confront a series of turbulent social and economic problems ranging from unemployment to drug trafficking.



Pope John Paul II looking on with apparent bemusement after his hosts in the town of Florida, Uruguay, presented him with a gazza vira, a miniature deer from the area 100 kilometers north of Montevideo. The pope, who is on his ninth visit to Latin America, ordained 13 priests in Florida.

WIN \$40,000,000 That's Forty Million U.S. Dollars! THE NEW YORK LOTTERY Pick Your Own Numbers Play Lotto 6/54 Strike it Rich in America's Biggest Lottery

On Soviet Farms, Gorbachev Reforms Are Remote

By Philip Taubman
SOKOLNIKI, U.S.S.R. — This spring, as he has for the last 29 years, Mikhail A. Anashkin is preparing the soil for planting at the Lenin Collective Farm, carving unbroken rows in the earth as his tractor rumbles over the undulating fields.

Like the other members of his family and other farm workers, he rises early and works late, absorbed in the annual campaign to coax crops from nearly 15,500 acres in a northern latitude where the last frost often strikes as late as May and the first frost already in August.

The political and economic debate that has reverberated through Moscow since Mikhail S. Gorbachev got power three years ago has barely touched Mr. Anashkin's life, producing only a faint echo in the rolling farmland 150 miles south of Moscow.

Fleeting images of the changes set in motion by Gorbachev flicker on the television screens in the evening, and local newspapers have begun to shed their inhibitions about reporting bad news, but for the most part life is still governed by routines and customs that have been followed for years.

Many of the programs Mr. Gorbachev has sponsored — the effort to increase openness, to decentralize the economy, to increase democracy — find little common ground with the traditions of the countryside.

"My father is against perestroika," said Lyudmila Filatova, a senior student at the Sokolniki school, referring to Mr. Gorbachev's policy of restructuring the economy to loosen controls and to promote hard work and efficiency. "He doesn't understand it, and he doesn't believe it will work."

The area around Sokolniki, a region of collective farms, coal mines and a growing number of industrial enterprises, is not unlike other great expanses of the Soviet Union. It is a place where a long attachment to the land has combined with the convulsive events of the last 70 years — including revolution, collectivization, famine and war — to produce a yearning among the people for stability, predictability and order.

Like the rest of rural Russia, it is a place where the Communist Party and the school system, reinforcing these desires, have made virtues of conformity and the collective ethic.

"People aren't sure what to believe today," said Vasily A. Starodubtsev, head of the Lenin farm. "This is a severe problem in our life."

ues and customs that have defined their lives. The culture of the countryside is a basic problem that Mr. Gorbachev must overcome if he hopes to make lasting improvements in the Soviet system.

For one thing, reviving agriculture is essential to his initiatives. Without easing chronic food shortages Mr. Gorbachev cannot expect to gain public support for programs that have so far produced dislocation but no tangible improvements in the spartan Soviet standard of living.

For another, the Soviet Union remains a rural nation, in spirit, if not in fact, and the conservative culture of the countryside has carried over into the cities.

Only 70 years ago, at the time of the Bolshevik Revolution, more than 80 percent of the population lived in rural areas, and little more than two decades ago more than half the people still lived in the countryside. Today, the percentage is slightly less than a third.

A four-day visit to Sokolniki and the surrounding countryside in late April underscored the difficulties Mr. Gorbachev faces as he tries to forge a more flexible, dynamic system to be built, in large part, on individual initiative and a higher tolerance for change, uncertainty and choice.

The visit also showed, in the case of the Lenin farm, how Mr. Gorbachev might be trying to overcome some of the obstacles.

The visit was arranged by the Foreign Ministry and the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee in response to a request to visit a rural area outside the immediate vicinity of Moscow.

The Lenin farm is a model of success, with modern apartment buildings, laboratories, barns and recreational areas. The surrounding area, which was also open for the visitor, was typical of depressed rural areas across the Soviet Union.

Under the leadership of Mr. Starodubtsev, an energetic, unorthodox farm chairman, Mr. Anashkin, the tractor driver, and his neighbors have learned to curb some of their distrust of change and take advantage of their capacity for hard work, to build a thriving business and community.

Mr. Gorbachev became the Kremlin leader in 1985. The farm director, who clearly feels an affinity for Mr. Gorbachev, said the farm had adopted perestroika before it became national policy.

On the wall above his desk, instead of the inevitable portrait of Lenin holding the honored spot in most Soviet offices, there is a large photograph of Mr. Gorbachev.

Like some of Mr. Starodubtsev's plans, specific Gorbachev proposals for perestroika in agriculture also cut against traditions, emphasizing the need for farmers to show greater initiative.

Mr. Gorbachev, for example, has suggested wider use of a system of contract labor, under which a farm worker takes responsibility for cultivating an area of land or caring for a number of cows. He must sell back to the farm at a set price a stipulated amount of grain or milk, but can sell excess product for a higher price to other buyers and keep the profit.

Some farmers have welcomed the initiatives, but the general reaction has been indifference and hesitation.

Willingness to work, which both Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Starodubtsev count on, is a trait conspicuous by absent in the bulk of the Soviet work force. This is illustrated in a saying by Russian workers: "They

pretend to pay us and we pretend to work."

Mr. Gorbachev has stressed the need to make available more small plots to farm workers who wish to grow vegetables for their family. Although private plots occupy less than 4 percent of the total land, they account for an estimated 30 percent of meat, milk and eggs, products sold in markets free of price controls.

Few residents here were adults during the 1917 revolution or the forced collectivization of the 1930s, when millions of peasants were uprooted from their farms and welded, against their wills, into collectives. Few have personal memories of the unimaginable hardships that resulted, including famines in which millions died.

Denmark Votes for New Parliament

Denmark voters on Monday elected a new parliament, the Folketing, in a runoff election. The 1988 Folketing will have 13 members from the Social Democrats and 13 from the Conservative Party.

The latest voter surveys show the Socialist opposition is gaining while Mr. Schluter's shaky four-party coalition is struggling to hold its bare majority in the 179-seat Folketing, the parliament.

Since taking office in 1982 as the first Conservative prime minister in this century, Mr. Schluter, 59, has never had a majority on military issues because the Social Liberals, who vote with him on domestic issues, side with the Socialists on defense.

Mr. Schluter and his political advisers decided it was time to have a showdown. "So, it is a very decisive election this time," he said.

That view is shared in Washington and London. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and George Younger, the British defense minister, have both warned that their nations' ships would not dock in Denmark if the Danes required them to breach their policy of neither confirming or denying the presence of nuclear weapons.

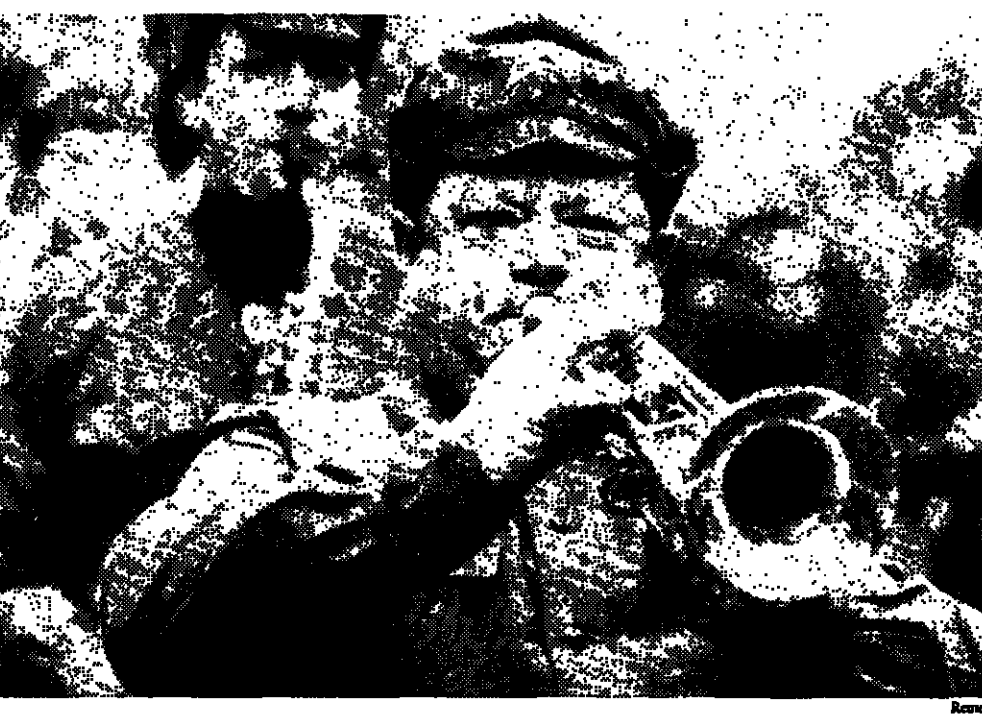
Mr. Schluter would then not deliver the 13,500 troops who are supposed to help defend Denmark in an emergency.

The allied reaction has had an impact, not the least being the promise given to two future rivals for the prime ministership, Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and Svend Auken, the telegraphic leader of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Auken's party has plastered the country with pictures of President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — "two who stand together in Danish politics."

While playing to the Denmark-Danes sentiment, Mr. Auken, 49, has also insisted that his party remains committed to NATO. He is advocating a policy in which Denmark would notify allies of the ban on nuclear weapons, but would not press them to promise to observe it.

"We don't require them to confirm our opposition, our policy or our request," he said. "The so-called neither-confirm-nor-deny policy can be maintained unaltered," Mr. Auken said.



A trumpeter in a Red Army uniform of the early years after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution leads a brass band at Victory Day celebrations in Moscow, commemorating the surrender of Nazi Germany.

AFGHAN: Soviet Veterans Meet Amid New Questions

(Continued from Page 1) World War II, in which he discussed the Stalinist purges. A documentary film, "More Light," aired on prime time television last month, revealed that Stalin's purge before the war weakened the military leadership.

Flashed across the screen, one after another, were the faces of generals and others who disappeared at Stalin's behest.

The veterans and their families in Gorky Park were, for the most part, not searching for answers, not looking to explain the war that is coming to its end, or one that ended 43 years ago.

"It was a big price," said Victor Antokhin, who served two years in Afghanistan. "The price of war is always big. But we helped. We helped our neighbors and we were right to do so."

"Live long, my friend," said an old woman as she gave a bright red tulip to Igor Platanov, a World War II veteran.

STARS: White House Denounces 'Vindictive' Book

(Continued from Page 1) that people Ronald Reagan trusted put lies in his mouth and very nearly destroyed him as a result.

Mr. Regan depicts himself as a loyal disciple of the president who was disciplined by leaks to the press and by others who wanted to subvert the Regan agenda.

He credits himself with a large role in the enactment of tax-overhaul legislation, with urging the president to nominate Judge Antonia Scalia to the Supreme Court instead of Judge Robert H. Bork, with having encouraged the president to deal with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and with creating a game plan for the first two years of Mr. Regan's second term.

A former Wall Street executive, Mr. Regan served as Treasury secretary from 1981 to 1985 and as White House chief of staff from 1985 until February 1987, when he resigned after the U.S. arms sales to Iran and the subsequent diversion of funds to anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua were disclosed.

Mr. Regan describes an administration that was rarely directed by the president. In his years at Treasury, he says, he never met with Mr. Regan alone to discuss economic policy. "I was flying by the seat of my pants," he adds.

officials had signaled that the mere existence of Denmark's 31-year policy against nuclear weapons is not a problem so long as it is not enforced vigorously. Western diplomats, however, say Washington cannot go along with any arrangement that appears to give tacit acceptance to the policy.

But Danish elections seldom produce such clear-cut answers. Most analysts say the best the government can hope for is survival and a chance to ride out the current freshet of anti-nuclear sentiment.

Mr. Regan never met with Mr. Regan alone to discuss economic policy. "I was flying by the seat of my pants," he adds. "The president never told me what he believed or what he wanted to accomplish in the field of economics."

According to Mr. Regan, when the president was given the chief of staff's program for 1985 and 1986, the president handed it back with a simple, "It's good, Don."

"He had no questions to ask, no objections to raise, no instructions to issue," Mr. Regan recalls.

At another point, in early 1987, Mr. Regan describes the president as appearing to "be in the grip of lassitude."

By contrast, Mr. Regan points Mrs. Regan as a powerful influence. In the book, Mr. Regan never quotes the president directly, only paraphrasing, but he repeatedly quotes Mrs. Regan directly, noting that she had a "familiar stammer" when under pressure or when her "secret friend," the astrologer, came into the conversation.

"I'll, uh, uh, uh, have a discussion about that and get back to you," Mrs. Regan is quoted as saying.

POLAND: Thatcher: Summit Meeting Is Aid to Gorbachev

(Continued from Page 1) some things that I read about myself that aren't always accurate."

Asked if she believed she would have as much in common with the next U.S. president as she has had with Ronald Reagan, the prime minister said:

"I hope so. I hope he has as much in common with me."

Mrs. Thatcher spoke passionately about her efforts over nine years as prime minister to revitalize what she called the British "spirit of enterprise," and her current conviction that it was time to turn the page on the country's economic stagnation.

come the effects of the "old fashioned doctrine" of British support. "I think that when you have someone wanting to both alter the economic system... there is going to be much more freedom of religious worship," she said.

"It's remarkable — and highly significant — that you have a person, wholly brought up in communism, wholly steeped in it, who has looked around and said, 'This will not do,' Mrs. Thatcher said of Mr. Gorbachev.

But change, she said, "is going to take much more time in a country that has not got any past experience in personal involvement, and a structure that mitigates against it, and a whole bureaucracy that is there, not on merit, but because they're members of the Communist Party."

Her talks with Mr. Gorbachev, and her assessment of his policies, Mrs. Thatcher said, have convinced her he is worthy of Western support.

"I think that when you have someone wanting to both alter the economic system... there is going to be much more freedom of religious worship," she said.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED
BRITISH GRADUATE, BA, Honors, male 26 yr., fluent French, Norwegian & some German, widely experienced & well travelled, seeks interesting employment, anything considered. Write to N. Morgan, 25 Highway Terrace, London N5 1NP, Tel: 01-226-2324.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)
EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SIBK AMERICAN TEACHER of drama...
DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE
LIVE-IN COUPLE FOR LARGE HOUSE in Paris western suburb...
LIVE-IN MAID NEEDED for large house Paris western suburb...
EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
P.E. TEACHER for elementary grade...
Qualified MATH/SCIENCE TEACHER for middle school...
Send CV (no phone call) to Mrs. Dulang, American School of Paris, 41, rue Pasteur, 75210 Saint-Cloud.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES
New York: F1000 2200, F1500 2200, F2000 2200
Los Angeles: F1000 2200, F1500 2200, F2000 2200
Chicago: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Miami: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
New Orleans: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Houston: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Dallas: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Phoenix: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
San Francisco: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Seattle: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Portland: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Denver: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Salt Lake City: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Las Vegas: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Nashville: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Atlanta: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Boston: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200
Tokyo: F1400 2200, F1900 2200, F2400 2200

AFGHAN: Soviet Veterans Meet Amid New Questions
(Continued from Page 1)
The veterans and their families in Gorky Park were, for the most part, not searching for answers, not looking to explain the war that is coming to its end, or one that ended 43 years ago.

ARTS / LEISURE

Clients Rescue An English Pub And Themselves

By Warren Getler
COOKHAM DEAN, England
It was once the village morgue. Today, things are more animated in the flint stone and brick building that is the Jolly Farmer pub.

Jolly Farmer "by the village and for village," as a new plaque above the entrance states.
A six-man board of directors assigned each shareholder responsibility for the maintenance of certain windows and other niches of the pub.



Some of the Cookham 57 lift a glass to celebrate their takeover of the Jolly Farmer by its regulars.

"I've been coming here for 20 years," said Frances Maynard, a soft-spoken 93-year-old who is clearly the dean of Jolly supporters. "When I heard that the Jolly was to be sold or turned into something else, I said, no, no, we have to keep this a nice country pub and keep away wild young boys and their jukeboxes. Now, she says, she can have quiet conversation and sip a sherry or two in peace.

Mrs. Maynard is one of 57 clients who got together last summer to save their cherished pub from falling into the hands of developers. They invested in the future by taking shares at £2,500 (about \$4,650) each in Jolly Farmer Cookham Dean Ltd.

When the town heard that the owner, the Courage brewing concern, was about to put the 18th-century building and its 2.5 acres up for auction, the call went out to save the pub. The response was overwhelming and the Cookham 57 was born. Led by a troika of three locally based businessmen, a syndicate was formed and credit arranged with the aim of buying the

resident professionals. No skills were to be left untapped. Jim Ricketts, a farmer, lent a tractor to clear away unsightly thickets behind the pub. An accountant advised on financing the deal. An engineer redesigned the dusty clubroom into a cozy, rustic dining room where salmon pâté and roast duck are served and paintings of local artists displayed.

Ricketts, who remembers choir practice as a boy in the Jolly's ante-room, says: "I've seen too many pubs become what they shouldn't. You need a place where you can sit and talk and have a pint. I hope this little idea of ours catches on before it's too late."

The locals feared that the Jolly would suffer a fate like that of a number of pubs and inns in the area: conversion into fast-food restaurants and electronic-game halls, or demolition.

Geoffrey Palmer-Moore, chairman of the group, who runs a management-consultancy in London when not preoccupied with the Jol-

ly's renaissance, said that "within one hour of buying the pub, we threw out the gambling machine. The chap who supplied it said 'You must be crazy, this will make you £5,000 a year,' but we said, take it, it doesn't suit us."

"Our financial targets are not so demanding as the brewery's," he said. "We're prepared to break even to preserve a village asset. The brewery was not not prepared to put new money into it. A new law by Parliament that will extend drinking time by an hour on Sundays won't hurt, he said, adding that the group's rescue operation has attracted queries from people facing similar potential calamities in their communities.

Plans for the Jolly did not always produce unanimity. "We had an intense four-month debate whether to have a real fireplace, a gas-log fireplace or a fan-assisted fireplace," said Palmer-Moore. "In the end we decided to put in an arrangement of dried wild flowers."

One of the first to sign on to the

village buyout was Hugh Gibson, 81, a retired general practitioner and a Jolly regular. Every night for 10 years or so, he says, he has taken a "peppermint special" — gin and crème de menthe — at the Jolly. "It keeps me going, I'm still surviving," he remarked. "I signed up because I liked the place and liked the principle of having a kind of co-op arrangement between all the patrons," he said.

Gibson, eager to savor his co-ownership of the pub as it passed into the hands of the local contingent last July, arrived 20 minutes before the Jolly's new alcohol license. "He just drove off into the next town and had a drink there," Whittle recalled.

Whittle says that business, both in the pub and restaurant, is buoyant and that beer sales are nearly double what they were before the takeover. But dividend payouts are not in the group's thinking for now. "Everybody knew they could not expect dividends for some time. They did not buy shares for financial gain. Hopefully, we will be profitable and there will be capital appreciation," Whittle said.

Like his co-shareholders, Gibson does not seem overly concerned about return on his investment. "I don't gamble. I had some cash in the bank, so I said I'll invest it here, in the pub. I felt there's something fresh and healthy about it. The place has improved, they've done very well," he said.

And Audrey Sale, Mrs. Maynard's niece, said: "I probably shouldn't say this, but the pub is as much the heart of the village as the church across the road."

Soviet Streets Show Change Of Attitude Toward Erotica

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Along Moscow's art-lined Arbat street, where many a Soviet trend has been launched, the latest act of boldness is a display of dancing nudes on canvas.

Around the corner on Kalininsky Prospect, a window exhibition of winter coats has been replaced with the latest in spring wear, including a scanty leather outfit that is embellished with chains to help cover the back, shoulders and abdomen.

In Leningrad, the hit of the theater season opens teasingly with eight beds sprawled across the stage and gradually builds to the first-ever frontal nudity scene on the Soviet stage.

In the arts, theater and literature, toros and other parts of the anatomy are being bared before the public for the first time. The change breaks a longstanding taboo against erotica and adds a fresh meaning to glamor, the new Soviet openness.

In this country of staid tastes and strict socialist morals, where even love poems are subject to censorship standards a century and a half old, the public reaction to the new Soviet erotica is somewhat censorious.

For example, the actress Alla Plotkina heard that a director famous for a film about the Russian revolution was turning his talents toward an erotic movie. "Personally," she told the magazine Spina, "I don't want any part of it."

In the prudish provinces, the airing of things heretofore unseen has ruffled feathers. One angry letter-writer — reacting to the state-controlled Soviet television's broadcast of the mildly suggestive film "Selections" — summed up a common view: "Outrageous."

And yet, crowds in the Arbat gawk freely at the freshly painted nudes propped up between landscapes of the Kremlin and still lifes of bread. Others eagerly grab tickets for the Moscow play "Dear Yelena Sergeevna," which also contains nudity.

In Leningrad, where the art elite are trend setters in Soviet culture, the mood of erotica is influencing what locals are wearing, viewing and reading.

The dress of the season, according to Leningrad designers, for example, is black, backless and cut

seven inches above the knee. The hottest selling book is a kiss-and-tell expose about the foibles of a Leningrad prostitute.

The theater hit "Stars Under a Summer Sky" features various stages of nudity. A comic-drama about prostitutes, it stars two popular young actresses and two brawny actors, all of whom coquettishly let items of clothing drop during the course of the show.

The play, running to packed houses for several months, has

Union, anti-pornography laws are strictly enforced, sex education hardly exists and gays are jailed as sexual deviants. "A human being in our country only exists from the waist up," the Soviet actress Tatyana Drubich said in a recent magazine profile. "Everything below the waist is not discussed."

Conservatism about sex is nothing new. Even well known artists, have been subject to censorship. Many poems by the 19th-century poet Alexander Pushkin are printed with blanks, leaving his references to love to the reader's imagination.

When Nadezhda Mandelstam, wife of the poet Osip, first read "Lolita" — the tantalizing saga of an affair between an adolescent girl and a middle-aged man — she fell into a rage. "SOB," she said of Vladimir Nabokov, the Russian-born author. He must have "known what he was talking about."

In the era of glamor, however, sexual frankness is apparently viewed as a means of making more effective comment about unwanted social trends. The nude scenes on the stages in Moscow and Leningrad, for instance, appear in critical exposés of Soviet prostitution.

Last week, Reuters reported, Alexander Kamshalov, the head of the Soviet state cinema authority, called on film directors to show restraint in depicting sex. In a letter to the magazine Sovetskii Ekran, he wrote that films showing "intimate episodes" and drinking scenes threatened the aesthetic standards of the cinema and the moral health of viewers.

"Permissiveness has nothing in common with perestroika and can only compromise its ideas in the sphere of art," Kamshalov wrote.

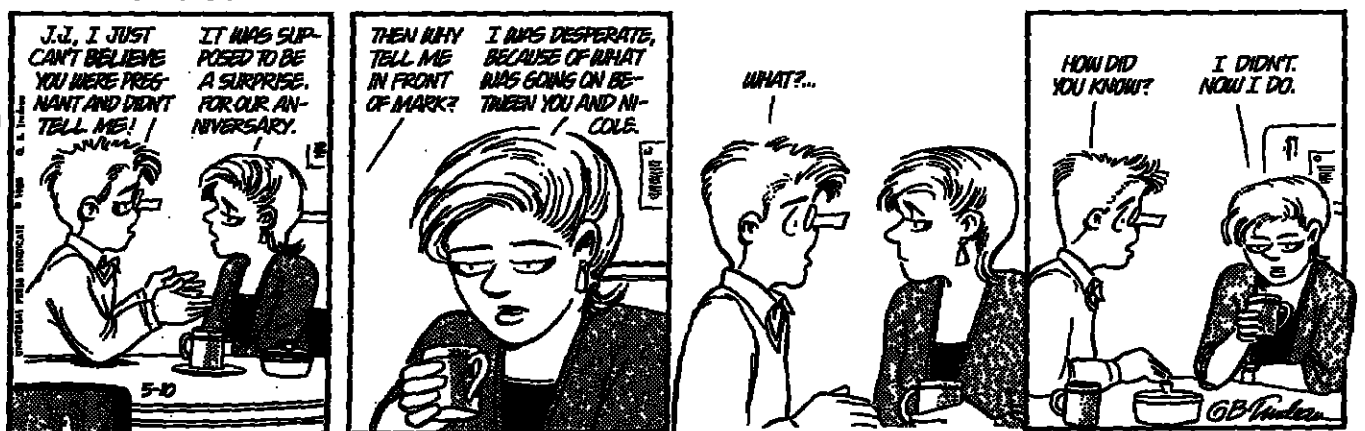
In the arts, theater and literature, parts of the anatomy are being bared before the public for the first time.

proven so popular that crowds regularly gather outside, snatching up leftover tickets for as much as \$50 — 10 times their face value.

"It's about time we got rid of some of our puritanical values," says Anatoly Brusulovskii, who calls himself the Soviet Union's only erotic painter. Brusulovskii specializes in pictures of women playing with tigers or other wild animals and is gradually gaining official acceptance after nearly three decades in the Moscow underground. "I don't think it would be wrong to say that we are finally becoming more enlightened," he says.

The enlightened seem few and far between. Across the Soviet

DOONESBURY



Half boring, wholly successful

MINT GUARANTEED LTD

Mint Guaranteed Shares, August 1995

The boring part of Mint Guaranteed Ltd. is the capital protection. About half your money is invested in stripped US Treasury Bonds, designed to achieve return of the initial investment after seven years. With that secure, you can afford to have some excitement.

SUCCESS
The rest of your money goes into a managed futures portfolio, managed by New York based Mint Investment Management Company (MIMC), who have proved so outstandingly successful in recent years. This portfolio can make gains in both rising and falling markets — so it is the perfect balance to equity investments in today's uncertain world. The funds under management by MIMC have an average composite annual growth of 28.9% in US dollars.

ABOUT MINT GUARANTEED LTD.
Mint Guaranteed funds are sponsored by ED&F Man International of London and they are advised on their trading policies by Mint Investment Management Company (MIMC) of New York. MIMC have developed computerised statistical methods to analyse trends on world markets. Their disciplines proscribe trading in volatile markets, and limit risk to no more than 1% of a client's investment when entering any one contract market. The result is a blend of the high gearing and opportunity for gains offered by skilled futures trading, and severe disciplines to limit risk. OFFER CLOSES JUNE 30TH 1988. The window of opportunity is small. To take up this latest offer of shares you need to have sent for, received, studied, and replied to the Prospectus before June 30th at the latest. So begin the process now, by clipping the coupon. This advertisement does not constitute an offer of shares in Mint Guaranteed Ltd. Applications for shares can only be considered on the terms of the Prospectus.

PLEASE SEND ME A PROSPECTUS

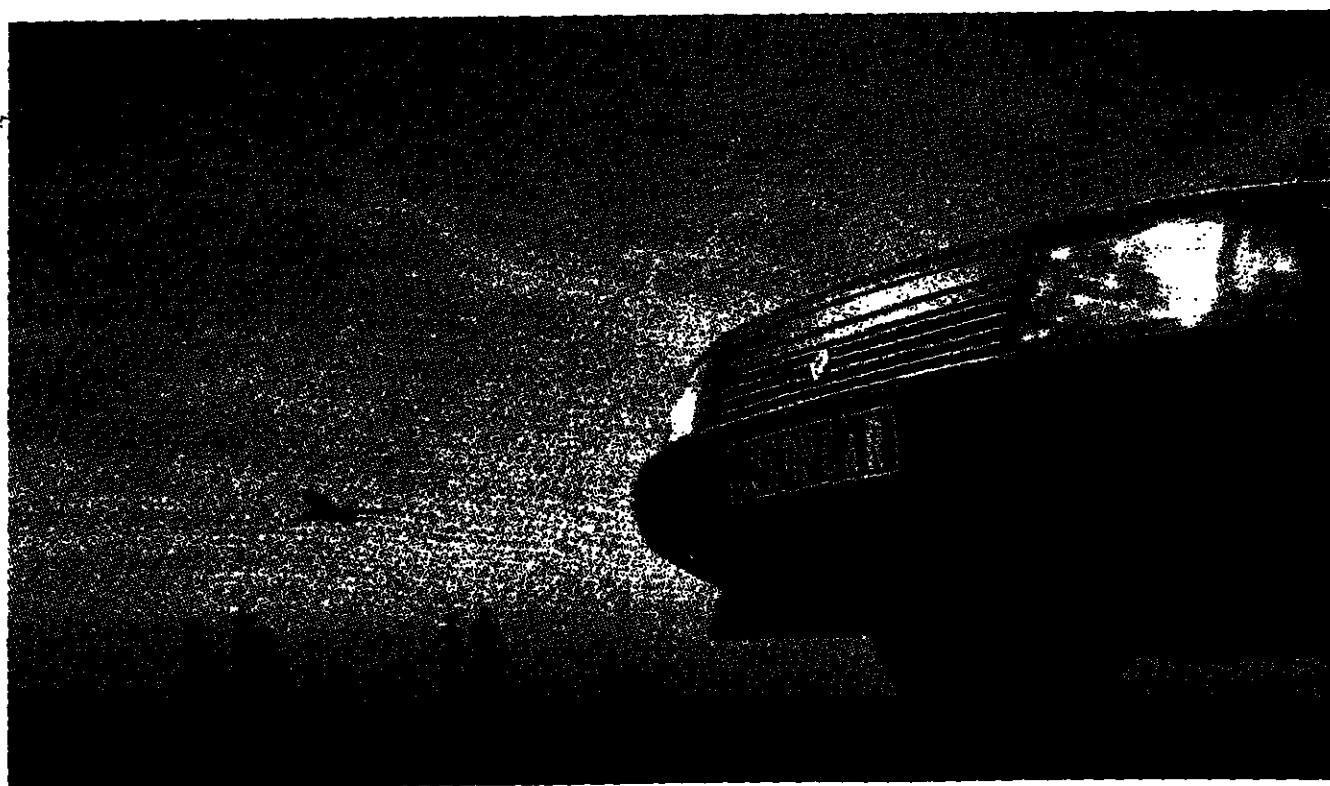
NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
TEL: _____ TELEX: _____ FAX: _____

MINT GUARANTEED LTD
Mint Guaranteed Shares, August 1995

ED&F Man International Ltd., Funds Group, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, London EC2R 6DU. Tel: 01-626 8788. Telex: 885431. Fax: 01-623 3203. Representative office, Manama, Bahrain. Tel: Bahrain 531791.

I want

- to drive the car I want, where I want, when I want.
to profit from special week-end rates.
to have a "no surprises" business tariff during the week.
to get great-value holiday prices.



I can.

rent Europcar.



Yes, I can.

In the US, Latin America and the Pacific, it's National. In Canada, it's Tilden.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, and Chg. listing top trading volumes.

Market Sales table showing NYSE, AMEX, and OTC volume statistics.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Chg. showing index performance.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo with the text 'Via The Associated Press'.

AMEX Diary table listing market activity for the American Exchange.

NASDAQ Index table showing NASDAQ market performance.

AMEX Most Actives table listing the most active stocks on the American Exchange.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing bond market trends.

NYSE Diary table providing a daily summary of NYSE activity.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing odd-lot trading statistics.

Dow Jones Averages table showing the performance of the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing the Standard & Poor's 500 Index.

NASDAQ Diary table providing a daily summary of NASDAQ activity.

AMEX Stock Index table showing the AMEX stock index performance.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Continues Slow Retreat

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Monday in moderate trading, extending the market's retreat to four consecutive sessions and sending the Dow Jones industrial average to a close below 2,000 for the first time in more than two weeks.

pressure in the market and not much in the way of sell programs. "Markets that are dull usually go down," he said. Al Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri, said "The market started to deteriorate on Wednesday of last week."

Table of stock prices for various companies including Ford, GM, and IBM.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AT&T, IBM, and GE.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Declines topped advances by about a 5-3 ratio. Volume was about 166.32 million shares, up from 129.08 million shares traded Friday.

"The market is not going to be able to rally until the bond market shows some stability," said Jay Goldinger of Capital Insights Inc., an institutional brokerage based in Beverly Hills, California.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Broader market indexes also lost ground. The NYSE composite index fell 0.60 to 145.28. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.94 to 256.34, while the price of an average share lost 12 cents.

"There is just too much uncertainty as to what Fed policy is going to be," he said. "The stock market would rather have all good news or all bad news. It just doesn't like uncertainty."

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Mr. Goldinger said there was little selling pressure in the market and not much in the way of sell programs.

Houston Industries was the most active issue, unchanged at 30 1/2. Southwestern Public Service followed, unchanged at 25 1/4.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Marion Laboratories was third, down 1/4 to 16 1/4. AT&T was up 1/4 to 26 1/4. IBM was unchanged at 110 1/4.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AMCO, AMCO, and AMCO.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: مكاتب العمل

BUSINESS/FINANCE

DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A. Universal banking in Luxembourg.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1988

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

'Big Bang Español' Likely At Madrid Stock Exchange

By REGINALD DALE
International Herald Tribune
MADRID — Long a relative backwater among European stock markets, Madrid's old-fashioned bourse is being rapidly propelled toward the modern international mainstream by the currents of external domestic change.

There is tremendous interest by international institutions, mainly British and American, in investing in Spain, said Mariano Bengoechea Paré, chief executive of the Madrid Bourse, or Bolsa.

After a heady boom starting last May, the Madrid general index plummeted from its early-October peak of 328 to the year's low of 201 in mid-December — a fall of 38 percent.

Following a mid-April rally to 284, the index is now around 270, a level at which "there is no selling pressure and the market is quite happy," one analyst says.

Not everyone shares Mr. Bengoechea's expectation that the index will reach 300 by the end of this year, still less other predictions of 350 or 400.

In its April stock market review, Asesores Bursátiles said it believed that "suitable conditions exist for a sustained bull market over the next few months."

PRELIMINARY assessments suggest corporate profits are up about 35 percent so far this year in the banking sector, and perhaps up to 40 percent in other sectors.

With volume running at around 11 billion pesetas (about \$100 million) a day, compared to 22 billion pesetas last September, the market remains narrow and dominated by a small group of traditional leading stocks.

That is one of the aims of the controversial stock market reforms that the Spanish Parliament is expected to pass in September, despite strong opposition to many of the measures from the state-licensed stock brokers, who will lose their traditional monopoly.

The reforms are intended to improve the efficiency, transparency and cost-effectiveness of Spanish stock market operations, linking regional exchanges in Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia with Madrid in a continuous, computerized trading operation.

See MADRID, Page 13

Generali Doubling Its Capital

Insurer Lifts Base To \$880 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MILAN — Italy's leading insurance group, Assicurazioni Generali SpA, announced Monday that it plans to more than double its capital to 1.1 trillion lire (\$880 million), and that 1987 profit rose sharply.

The rise in capital, from 420 billion lire, could help Generali finance a possible acquisition in the consolidating European insurance market.

The proposed merger, in which Axa would take a 25 percent to 30 percent stake in Midi, was viewed by analysts as a defensive measure against a possible hostile move by Generali.

Generali said in April that it wanted to remain a significant shareholder in Midi but denied reports that it wanted control.

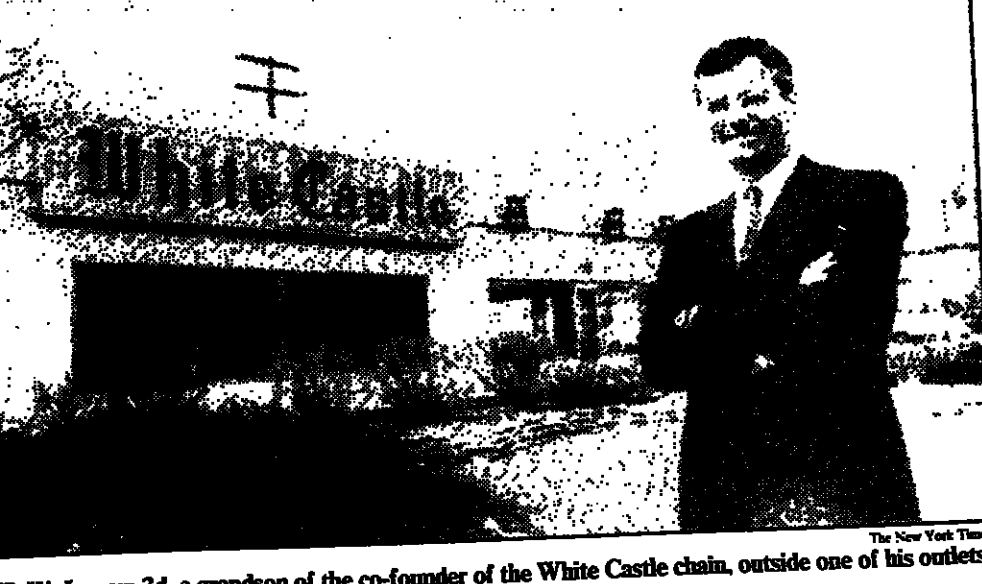
Generali said that 1987 net profit climbed 16.7 percent, to 2.5 trillion lire, and that its that board proposed an unchanged 1987 dividend of 600 lire a share.

Under the capital plan, to be submitted to a shareholders' meeting in June, Generali is to use its reserves to issue one free share to existing shareholders for every one held, to raise the capital to 840 billion lire from 420 billion.

For the remainder of the increase to 1.1 trillion lire, Generali will issue 110 million new shares. Existing shareholders will be entitled to buy one new share for every two held, before the distribution of free shares.

Chris Moore, an analyst for the Milan investment company Sige Spa, said the capital-raising project was generally in line with market expectations.

He said he believed Generali would probably not launch a tender offer for Midi. "It would be too expensive," he said, "and it's not their style." (AFP, Reuters)



E. W. Ingram 3d, a grandson of the co-founder of the White Castle chain, outside one of his outlets.

White Castle Steps Down a New Path

Oldest Burger Chain Enters the Age of Modern Marketing

By Julia Flynn Siler
New York Times Service
CHICAGO — For years, the Ingram family ran its White Castle restaurant chain in a stubbornly old-fashioned way. Instead of advertising heavily, franchising or redesigning stores, the company relied on a simple menu of a square little hamburger that die-hard fans would buy by the bagful and devour at one sitting.

"Everybody's got their 3-in-the-morning White Castle story," said Richard A. Stallone, an analyst with Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "It's a cult."

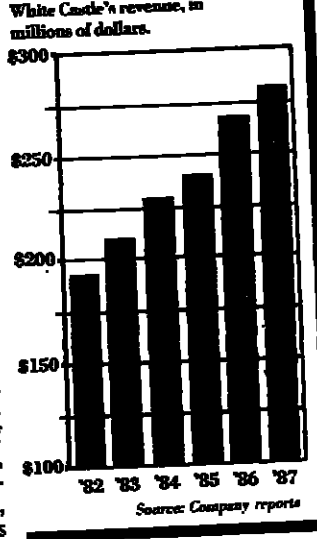
While such fierce loyalty has kept White Castle's per-store sales among the highest in the fast-food industry, E. W. Ingram 3d, the grandson of the co-founder, has cautiously begun to lead the privately held company into the era of modern marketing.

"We've realized for a long time that we were not strong marketers," Mr. Ingram, 37, said. "Now, we're looking to the outside for a new direction and new ideas."

Mr. Ingram, for instance, has made a habit of studying the operations of nearly every fast-food chain in the country, including McDonald's, Burger King and Wendy's.

This year, it plans to promote its double burgers with soft drink giveaways and has begun test-mar-

White Castle's Growing Business



White Castle's revenue, in millions of dollars. Source: Company reports.

Pound Soars On Economist's Bullish Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The British pound rose strongly on Monday after a prominent economist said it was undervalued against the Deutsche mark.

The currency continued to rise on rumors, later denied, that the British chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, was planning to resign over a disagreement on the government's policy for the pound.

The currency continued to rise on rumors, later denied, that the British chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, was planning to resign over a disagreement on the government's policy for the pound.

Some selling at about \$1.8800 kept the pound in check against the dollar. It closed just below that barrier at \$1.8790, still well up from Friday's \$1.8625.

See POUND, Page 13

French Markets Calm On Mitterrand Victory

By Jacques Neher
Special to The Herald Tribune
PARIS — French financial markets were calm Monday, with investors appearing relatively enthusiastic following President François Mitterrand's victory over Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in Sunday's presidential runoff election.

Economists, meanwhile, predicted a period of uncertainty for the French business community until a domestic political realignment was completed following the Socialist president's overwhelming 54 percent to 46 percent win over Mr. Chirac, the Gaullist candidate of the French conservatives.

After rising more than 2 percent on a surge of foreign buying, the Paris Bourse trend index ended Monday with a 1.31 percent gain. Volume was heavier than usual, at about 1.5 billion francs (\$263 million).

The French franc remained stable Monday against the Deutsche mark, dispelling worries that the French currency might have to be devalued, as has been customary following elections in recent years.

The mark was fixed at 3.395 francs, off slightly from its ceiling of 3.4305 in the European Monetary System's exchange rate mechanism.

Brokers said that foreign investors, particularly from London, billion to 258 billion European currency units (\$215 billion to \$319 billion).

Those savings would come from removing technical and administrative barriers, economies of scale as companies expand and lower prices because of increased competition, the study said.

It said governments could take advantage of the overall drop in their costs to stimulate their economies by reducing taxes and increasing investment, without increasing budget deficits or inflation or straining their balance of international payments.

A moderate stimulus could add an extra 7 percent to economic growth instead of 4.5 percent and create 5 million extra jobs instead of 1.8 million, it said. Inflation would fall by 4.5 percent instead of 6 percent.

The study conceded that 1.8 million new jobs would not be enough to make a dent in EC unemployment, which now totals 16.6 million.

A short-term increase in unemployment would include customs and excise officers and transit agents who would lose their jobs as border controls within the EC were removed.

Cheaper credit costs caused by greater competition in the financial services sector could also reduce jobs by making it less expensive for companies to invest in new machines.

EC Study Predicts Short-Term Job Cuts in 1992

BRUSSELS — Abolishing trade barriers within the European Community could bring a short-term increase in unemployment but more jobs, higher growth and lower prices thereafter, according to a major study published by the EC Commission on Monday.

The most spectacular projections of the study — a 4.5 percent boost to economic growth, a 6 percent drop in prices and 1.8 million new jobs — were published six weeks ago. More expansionary economic policies would magnify those benefits, the study said.

On Monday, the commission, the community's executive body, published a mass of research evidence to back the forecasts and convince governments and business to prepare themselves for the creation of a genuine common market by the end of 1992.

The study showed that about 250,000 jobs could be lost as companies gear up for tougher competition and that many companies protected by government regulations could see their profit margins squeezed.

"For business and government, the two main actors, the road to market integration will be paved with tough adjustments and the need for new strategies," the commission said in an accompanying book addressed to the general reader.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Japan, etc. Columns include currency type and rate.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing other dollar values for various currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, etc.

Forward Rates

Table of forward rates for various currencies and time periods.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits in various currencies and terms.

Key Money Rates

Table of key money rates for various currencies and instruments.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table of Asian dollar deposits for various Asian countries.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table of U.S. money market funds with their yields and assets.

Gold

Table of gold prices in various locations like Hong Kong, London, etc.

Advertisement for Lind-Waldock featuring a gold bar and text: 'Discover \$34 Gold & S&P's & Eurodollars &...'.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune: 'Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.'

Large advertisement for Audemars Piguet watches: 'THE ROYAL OAK. TODAY, ONE WATCH REIGNS SUPREME. AP Audemars Piguet'.

Advertisement for Chemical Bank Home Loans: '100% UK Mortgages for Expatriates'.

هَذَا مِنَ الْأَطْل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Saudis Draft a New Aramco Charter

NICOSIA — Saudi Arabia is drafting a new charter for Arabian American Oil Co., cutting its ties to the United States but seeking joint ventures with the four U.S. oil companies that formerly owned the oil giant, an oil newsletter reported Monday.

and sale of Saudi crude oil, paying royalties to the Saudi government. In 1973 Saudi Arabia bought a 25 percent share in Aramco and a year later raised its stake to 60 percent. In 1980, it acquired full control. As recently as 1986, Aramco still had nearly 4,000 U.S. employees, including many top executives.

crude amid glutted markets. For Texas, the accord would help offset the \$3 billion it has paid Pennzoil Co. to settle their legal dispute. Mr. Seymour wrote that the Saudi effort to establish joint ventures in refining and marketing in oil-consuming countries was designed to counter oil-price instability by "providing secure outlets for Saudi crude, secure supplies for the non-Saudi partners and good profits for both parties."

Toyota and GM In Joint Venture

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. and General Motors Corp. have established a 50-50 joint venture to coordinate production and sales of cars in Australia. Toyota announced Monday. United Australian Automotive Industries Ltd., was formed by Toyota Motor Corp., Australia Ltd., and General Motors-Holden's Automotive Ltd. The venture aims to produce up to 170,000 vehicles a year, about 40 percent of the Australian market.

Casio Ltd. Delays Marketing Of DAT Recorders in U.S.

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO — Casio Computer Ltd., which was expected to become the first company to sell digital audio tape recorders in the United States, has put its plans on hold, indicating that the American introduction of the controversial product will be delayed yet again.

dards issued a report in March saying a copy protection plan proposed by the record companies would hurt the quality of the music and could also be easily bypassed. The record industry, in a last-ditch effort to maintain the barriers, then threatened to sue the first company that began selling the machines in the United States.

Sears of U.K. Sells Lewis's to New Managers

LONDON — Sears PLC has sold its Lewis's Stores unit to a new management team for £74 million (\$137 million), Midland Montagu Ventures Ltd. has announced. Midland Montagu, the investment banking and securities arm of Midland Bank PLC, said Sunday that it had arranged the transaction and was underwriting it.

At Joint-Venture Hotel, Manager Complained — and Lost

BEIJING — China's official English-language newspaper disclosed Monday that the American manager of a joint-venture hotel had been dismissed earlier this year, and concluded that the dismissal showed the need for the nation to change its management practices.

ed last week that Percival Darby, 49, had been dismissed as director of the Chung King Hotel in Chongqing, in the central Chinese province of Sichuan, after trying to improve staff standards and services. The hotel is a Chinese joint venture with Hong Kong businessman.

with "interference" by the hotel's board in his work, the China Daily said, adding that this included giving "instructions" without Mr. Darby's knowledge. Such intervention is common practice in China, the paper said.

He fired some employees for sloppiness on the job, and dismissed more than 100 others, "probably a record for China since 1949," the paper said. It said he also paid bonuses to productive workers.

Tokyo Power Passes Toyota As Most Profitable in Japan

TOKYO — Tokyo Electric Power Co. surpassed Toyota Motor Corp. in 1987 to become Japan's most profitable corporation on a pretax basis, a private credit research body said here Monday.

The electric power company reported pretax income of 519.9 billion yen (\$4.17 billion) to the National Tax Administration Agency in 1987, up 22.6 percent from 1986 earnings, the research institute said.

It attributed the jump in Tokyo Electric's income chiefly to increased demand for electric power and to the stronger value of the yen, which has made imports of crude oil cheaper.

Nomura Securities Co., the largest securities firm in Japan, was second, with pretax income of 478.4 billion yen, a rise of 11.1 percent from 1986, the institute said.

Rowntree Urges Rebuff to Nestlé

LONDON — The chairman of Rowntree PLC, the British candy maker, urged shareholders on Monday to reject a £2.1 billion (\$3.9 billion) bid by the Swiss foods giant, Nestlé SA.

Toyota came in third, reporting 1987 income of 427.5 billion yen. The automaker's income dropped 11 percent last year, mainly because the higher yen caused sluggishness in exports, particularly to the United States.

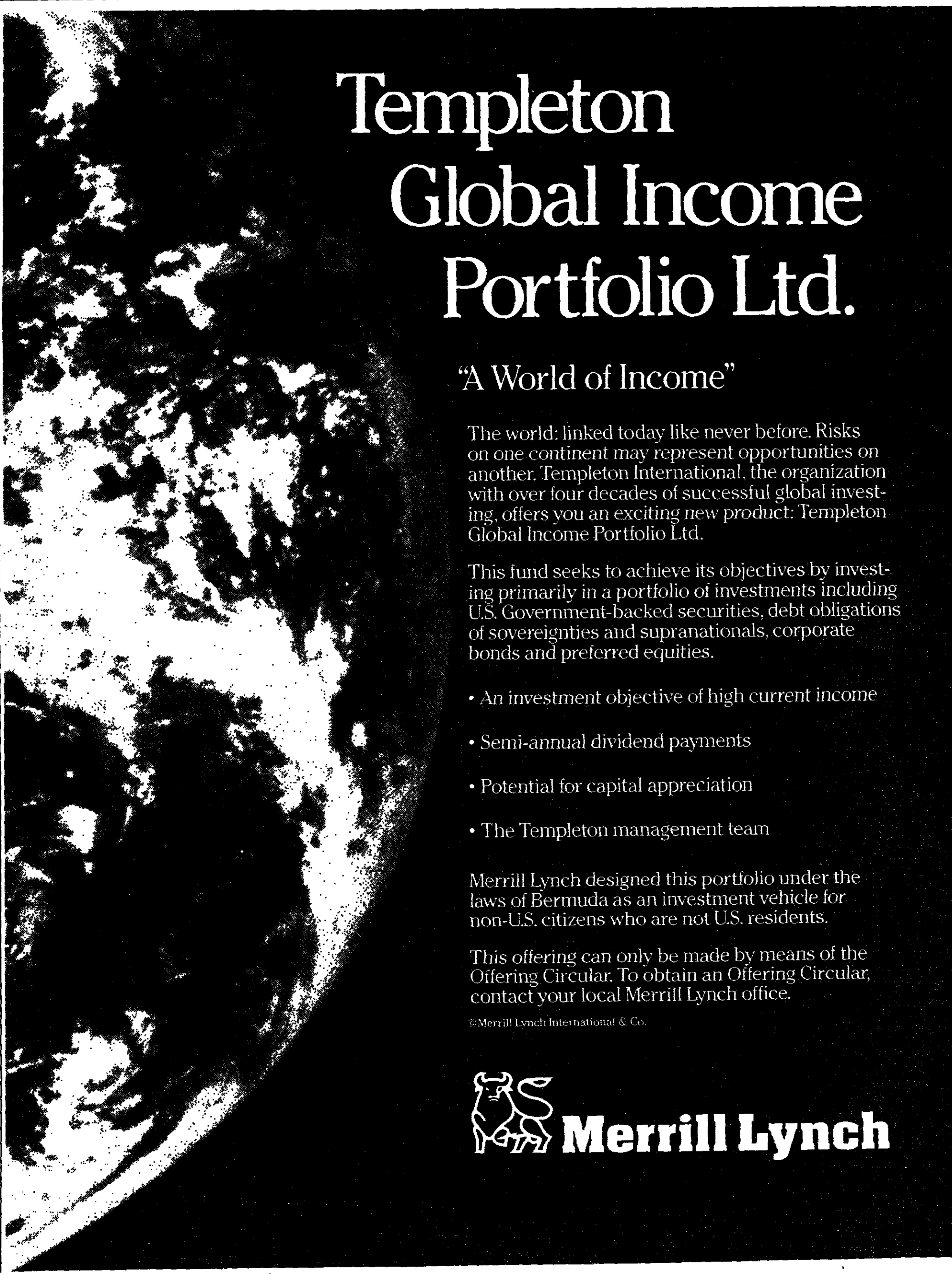
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., the telecommunications giant, was fourth with reported pretax income of 413.2 billion yen, up 17 percent.

The institute reported that 76,112 Japanese companies reported to the tax agency that they had income of more than 40 million yen last year.

CASTLE: Trying Out New Paths

(Continued from first finance page) when revenue came to \$282 million. Company executives say they began to realize they would have to bring in new and younger customers to increase sales of their 35-cent sandwiches. Three "burger bundles" at Burger King cost about \$1.29, and Wendy's new, smaller sandwich costs about 75 cents.

has bred fierce loyalty among some customers. The reasons for the square shape were merely practical — it enables more of the burgers to fit onto a griddle. The five holes in the parties also serve a practical purpose. The steam that rises through the holes cooks both sides of the burger, making it unnecessary to turn it over.



Templeton Global Income Portfolio Ltd.

"A World of Income" The world, linked today like never before. Risks on one continent may represent opportunities on another. Templeton International, the organization with over four decades of successful global investing, offers you an exciting new product: Templeton Global Income Portfolio Ltd.

- This fund seeks to achieve its objectives by investing primarily in a portfolio of investments including U.S. Government-backed securities, debt obligations of sovereignties and supranationals, corporate bonds and preferred equities.
• An investment objective of high current income
• Semi-annual dividend payments
• Potential for capital appreciation
• The Templeton management team

Merrill Lynch logo and contact information: Merrill Lynch International & Co. 38 Ave. Ed. Dapples, or P.O. Box 2290, 1002 LAUSANNE, Switzerland. Tel.: 021/27 38 33.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week Monday-Saturday.

Selected U.S./O.T.C. Quotations table with columns for stock name, bid, and ask prices.

PUBLIC APOLOGY Business School Lausanne wishes to make an apology to all those enquirers who have responded to I.H.T. advertisements.

Indigo Take-off advertisement: With one component stock having quadrupled since the crash and another on the verge of tripling, the Indigo Index has completed one run from 105 to 181 and looks ready now to clear 300.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Little Changed in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed but mainly steady on Monday in New York, supported by signs that the Federal Reserve had tightened credit to push up U.S. money market rates.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for currency, bid, and ask prices.

The dollar had firmed on conjecture that the Fed might be tightening monetary policy, dealers said. In the morning, the Fed added temporary reserves via customer repurchase agreements of \$1.5 billion.

Norway Cuts Its Overnight Lending Rate

OSLO — Norway's central bank cut its key interest rate on Monday amid signs that the country's problems with high costs and trade imbalance could be receding.

Japanese Seen as Moderate Auction Buyers

TOKYO — Japanese investors are likely to be moderate buyers at the U.S. Treasury's \$26 billion quarterly auction's week, despite a growing wariness over the dollar and the potential for higher U.S. inflation, analysts say.

Bonn Banks Set Up Credit For Moscow

By Robert J. McCormack
Washington Post Service
BONN — A group of West German banks has granted the Soviet Union a 3.5 billion Deutsche mark (\$2.1 billion) line of credit.

POUND: Economist Says Currency Still Undervalued

(Continued from first finance page) Many are facing an "exploding budget deficit."

At the same time, Mr. Morrison said, the U.S. economy is on course for higher inflation than Britain by the end of this year and is saddled with huge trade and budget deficits for the foreseeable future.

MADRID: 'Big Bang Español' Is Expected for Bolsa

(Continued from first finance page) Securities and Exchange Commission are to be introduced.

MADRID: 'Big Bang Español' Is Expected for Bolsa

(Continued from first finance page) Securities and Exchange Commission are to be introduced.

MADRID: 'Big Bang Español' Is Expected for Bolsa

(Continued from first finance page) Securities and Exchange Commission are to be introduced.

Monday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, contains the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Monday's OTC Prices table with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Monday's AMEX Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices on the AMEX and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

Monday's AMEX Closing table with columns for stock name, price, and change.

SPORTS

Amateurs Officiate As Devils Tie Series

By Robin Fizm
New York Times Service
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — It was the Stanley Cup playoff game that almost wasn't.



Boston's Landon Byers, right, and Craig Wolanin, during a second-period free-for-all that saw the impromptu officiating crew hand out a total of 44 minutes in penalties to four players from each team.

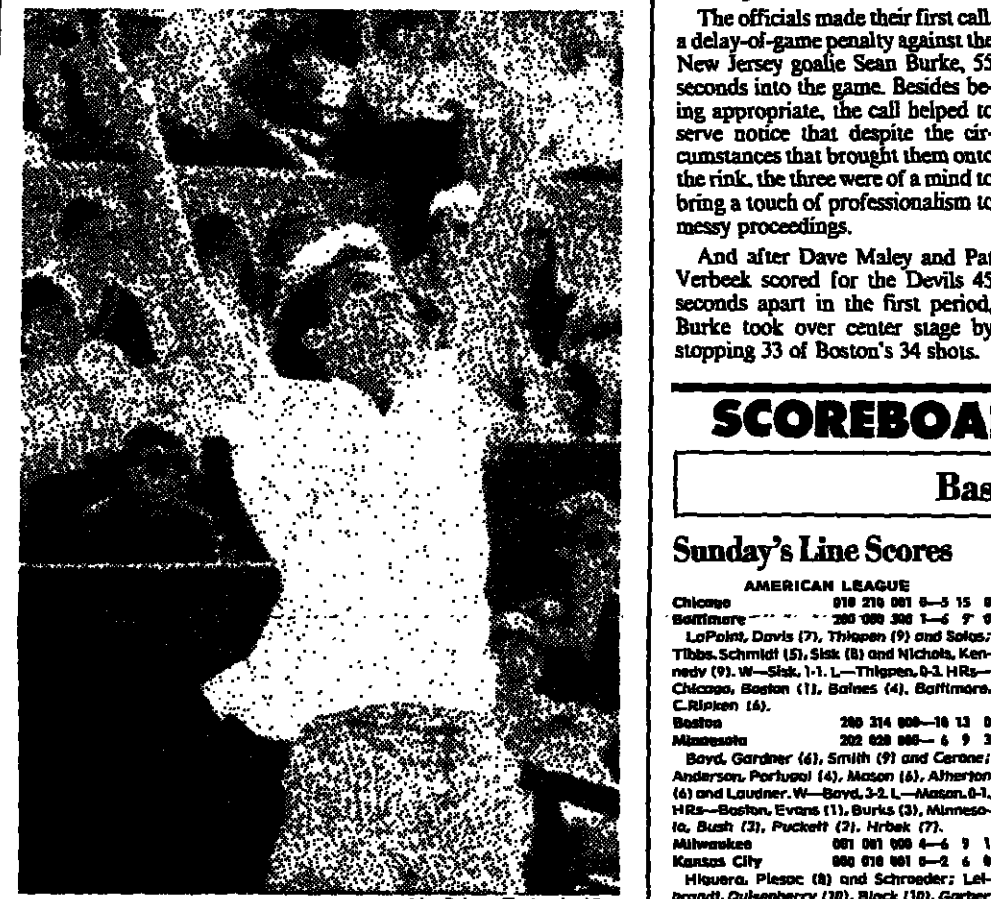
Schoenfeld's confrontation with Koharski after Game 3. Schoenfeld, angered by the officiating in that game, had intercepted Koharski as the official walked from the ice.

Stewart Keeps A's Rolling

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service
OAKLAND, California — There is a sense of inevitability about the Oakland Athletics. Not the type that takes success for granted and turns winning teams into October disappointments.

Pistons Smother Bullets; Hawks Will Face Celtics

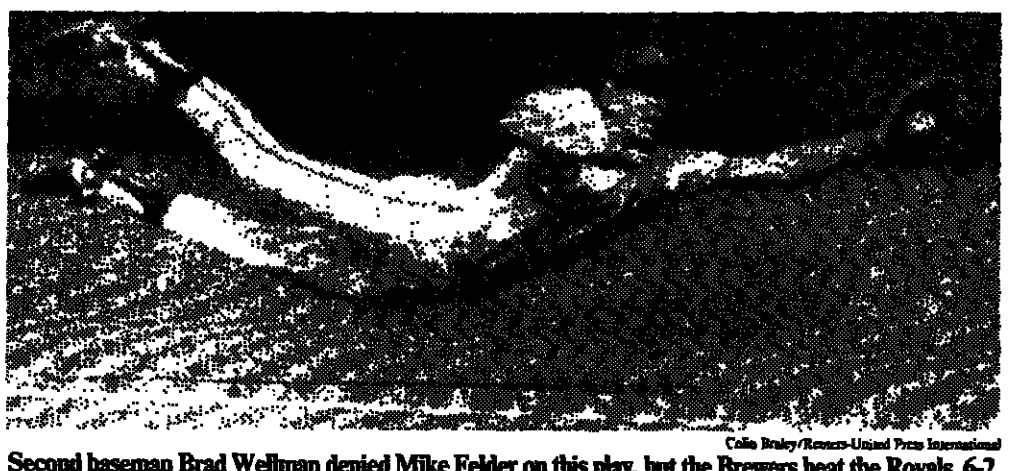
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PONTIAC, Michigan — Joe Dumars of the Detroit Pistons shot a 1-for-12 from the field and finished with four points in a 99-78 loss to Detroit in the deciding game of the series.



Andre Agassi: No loss of competitive spirit and on-court flair.

Agassi: New Hope For Tennis in U.S.

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The young man in a hurry would have to be brief in his postmatch interview. There was a plane to catch to Rome, site of the Italian Open, where word of Andre Agassi's latest exploits would doubtlessly precede him.



Second baseman Brad Wellman denied Mike Felder on this play, but the Brewers beat the Royals, 6-2.

NBA PLAYOFFS

second round. Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Lakers routed Utah in the opener of a Western Conference second-round series.

SIDELINES

Galaxy Wins WBA Bantamweight Title

BANGKOK (AP) — Khaokor Galaxy of Thailand won the World Boxing Association bantamweight title Monday on a 12-round split decision over Wilfredo Vasquez of Puerto Rico.

Koch Takes Las Vegas Golf by 1 Stroke

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Gary Koch emerged from a six-man scramble Sunday with a 67 and his first victory in four years, a one-stroke triumph in the Las Vegas Invitational golf tournament, the richest on the PGA tour.

Players Seeking Squash Rules Changes

AMSTERDAM (AP) — The International Squash Players' Association voted Monday to promote worldwide acceptance of new rules for the sport. Although ISPA has no enforcement power, it will attempt to have its changes accepted by the organizers of all major squash events starting next Jan. 1.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like New York Yankees, Detroit Tigers, and Los Angeles Dodgers.

SCOREBOARD

Large table containing baseball, basketball, and hockey scores, including Sunday's Line Scores, Major League Leaders, NBA Playoffs, NHL Playoffs, and Playoff Schedule.

Notable
Dan Pasqua of the Chicago White Sox, after breaking a bat while looping an RBI single: "It died a hero's death." (LAT)

European Soccer
Spanish First Division
Sevilla 0, Mallorca 0; Real Sociedad 0, Athletic Bilbao 0; Espanol 0, Real Betis 0; Real Madrid 0, Real Zaragoza 0; Valencia 0, Real Sociedad 0; Real Sociedad 0, Real Madrid 0; Real Madrid 0, Real Sociedad 0; Real Madrid 0, Real Sociedad 0.

